THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

Historical Society

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NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 17th, 1919.

W. T. BAIRD

ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR

of Trinity Methodist Church.

Teacher of Piano, Organ, and Voice Culture.

A few Pupils more will be accepted. Studio :—Dundas Street. 38tf

MONUMENTS!

Markers, Posts, Latest Designs.

WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED

Place your order now and have a Monument erected this spring.

The Napanee Marble Works

MARKET SQUARE.

DOXSEE & CO.

Special Offering

—OF—

WINTER MILLINERY

Commencing

Saturday, Jan. 4th '19

Continuing through the month.

TRIMMED HATS — Regular price $5.00 and $6.00.

Sale Price $2.98

UNTRIMMED VELVET SHAPES—Regular price $2.75 and $4.00.

Sale Price $1.35

The Leading Millinery House

10,000 BAGS WANTED !

The undersigned is in the market and will pay the highest market price for Jute Bran, Feed, Sugar and Flour Bags.

I also buy Old Carpet, Old Woollen Rags and Bagging; Copper, Brass, Lead, Pewter, Zinc, Old Rubbers, Auto Tires, Old Rope, Horse Hair (mane and tail), Scrap Iron and Steel, delivered at my Junk Store, opposite the Campbell House, Napanee.

Don't sell your old material to a travelling pedlar, but gather it up and bring it to me and get the highest price for same, or ship it to me by G. T. or C. N. Rys., and I will make prompt returns for same.

CHAS. STEVENS, Napanee

27-tf

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL

Capital Authorized..... $25,000,000
Capital Paid Up..... $14,000,000
Reserve Funds..... $15,000,000

President, Sir Herbert S. Holt.
Vice-President and Managing Director, E. L. Pease.
General Manager, C. E. Neill.
Supervisor of Ontario Branches, Stuart Strathy

Thirty branches in Alberta, forty-one in British Columbia, twenty-five in Manitoba, one hundred and forty-four in Ontario, eighty-seven in Saskatchewan, fifty-one in Quebec and seventy-eight in the Province of New Brunswick—a total of four hundred and sixty-two Branches throughout Canada, including one in Newfoundland. Bills of Exchange, Drafts and Orders

R. G. H. Thexes, Manager.
Napanee Branch.

Some Snaps at Less than Cost

12 Galvanized Steel Farm Gates 4ft. by 12 and 13 ft. long.

50 Bags—600 ft. Best Binder Twine.

100 Bags Oil Cake Meal.

Am always ready to buy your hay and grain, and to supply you with all kinds of feed. Cars loaded or unloaded at any and all stations where full car loads can be obtained or sold. First-class store house here. Highest prices paid according to market changes.

OUR NEW GROCERY

One Door West, is nicely stocked with First-Class Goods.—A call will repay you.

FRED. A. PERRY,

Dundas Street,

NAPANEE, - ONTARIO.

Opposite Campbell House.

Town Council

The inaugural meeting of the Town Council of 1919 was held in the Council Chambers on Monday morning, January 13th, 1919, His Worship, Mayor Robinson, presiding.

W. A. Grange, Town Clerk, declared the following members of the Town Council elected :—

Mayor—J. E. Robinson.

Reeve—M. P. Graham.

Councillors—F. S. Boyes, Alex. MacGregor, A. E. Paul, Dr. E. Ming John Lowry and W. A. Steacy.

The several members subscribed to the Declaration of Office, and the Council proceeded to business.

On motion Council went into Committee of the Whole to strike the Standing Committees for the year, resulting as follows :—

Finance Committee,—F. S. Boyes, Chairman; M. P. Graham, A. E. Paul.

Town Property Committee—John Lowry, Chairman; A. MacGregor, W. A. Steacy.

Fire, Water and Light Committee —M. P. Graham, Chairman; A. E. Paul, A. MacGregor.

Streets Committee—A. MacGregor, Chairman; John Lowry, M. P. Graham.

Market and Police Committee—A. E. Paul, Chairman; F. S. Boyes, Dr. Ming.

Poor and Sanitary Committee — Dr. Ming, Chairman; W. A. Steacy, John Lowry.

Printing and By-laws Committee— W. A. Steacy, Chairman; Dr. Ming, F. S. Boyes.

On motion Council adjourned until 7.30 p.m.

—o—

Council resumed at 7.30 p.m., as per adjournment.

Members all present, except Councillor Boyes.

Before proceeding to routine business, Mayor Robinson addressed a few remarks to the Council.

HIS WORSHIP'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS,

Napanee, Jan. 13th 1919.

Gentlemen,—

We are entering upon the work of the Municipality of Napanee for the year 1919. During the past two years the problems have been great, owing to the world war. The war has ceased, great empires have been extinguished, governments have crashed, nationalities long held in bondage have been emancipated. The victory which has been won by the forces of liberty and justice we hope and trust will ensure a lasting peace. I have a feeling that the burdens that the Municipal bodies of Canada will have to bear during the period of reconstruction will be even greater than those that have been borne during the war, for they are insignificant in comparison with the heritage which is ours. With solemn thankfulness for the blessings of peace and animated by the spirit that has possessed us while the war lasted, let us face this new year with courage, with determination and with confidence.

Again this year we can feel assured that we have the confidence of the ratepayers, because we have been elected by their votes. Let each one of us individually so interest ourselves in the work of the Council that we can conscientiously say that we have honestly and intelligently acquitted ourselves of the trust which we have reposed in us by the act of a Council.

To-day this morning been sworn into office and have formed yourselves into the several Standing Committees, and are ready now to proceed with the business of the year. That you may know some of the problems that will need your best thought and care, and that you may more immediately have them under your consideration I will draw your attention to a few.

We must first, wisely and sanely, use the most rigid economy, but economy does not always mean not spending any money at all where money rightly expended will bring good results. The fixed expenditure for ten to twelve years yet will be so heavy each year that there will be no chance to spend any large amounts on streets or other works. We unfortunately have to find figures $15,000 more to pay on the Bay of Quinte Railway debentures scattered over another eleven years, whereas some should have been paid and out of the way years ago. I would like to impress this need for economy upon the minds of this Council.

I would ask you Chairmen to see that your Committees meet as often as possible to take up the problems that arise and discuss them. You will find that you will gain very, very valuable assistance from these discussions and there will be less time wasted when you meet in regular full Council.

I would draw the attention of the Finance Committee to the following :—

(a). There is a debt remaining on our books in the form of town notes to the amount of $13,600, for which debentures should be issued. I would urge that the Improvement Rolls be completed and the debentures issued.

(b). The balance of the 1918 taxes should be collected at once. It certainly is not right that the town should have to borrow money while there remains such a lump of uncollected taxes. The fact that a percentage is added because they are unpaid by December 1st does not mean that they should stand over till midsummer. The delay in the return of the Roll hampers the work of preparing the new Roll.

(c). I would like this Committee to examine into the system of keeping track of and collecting the transient traders, butchers and dog licenses, is it satisfactory ?

(d). It is our duty to appoint two Auditors, also a Court of Revision. Instructions should be given the Auditors by this Council as to how they are to thoughly understood and see that they are carried out.

(e). The Salvation Army are making a drive in Canada to raise one million dollars. This work is worthy and commendable has never been adversely criticized. Having borrowed money to do this work and never before having asked for money, their claim is just. Our County's proportion is $5,000, and our County Council is to be urged to make provision for this at its first meeting. This Council should assure them of Napanee's willingness to assume their proportion.

(f). The Provincial Highways Commission should be urged to not only build the main highway at once, but also to build a loop connecting Deseronto and the Prince Edward ferry with that main route.

(g). Are there any legitimate means we can use to induce manufacturing concerns to locate here ? Should we place an amount in the estimates to advertise the splendid advantages that Napanee possesses ?

(h). Is there any way we can co-operate

(Continued on page 5)

PLEASANT VALLEY

Mr. and Mrs. John Cline, and Mr. and Mrs. Merle Sills took tea Sunday at Mr. E. R. Sills'.

A baby boy has come to stay with Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Burgess.

Mr. and Mrs. Datus Denison, Mrs. W. A. McLeod and Mrs. Burley took dinner Tuesday at Mr. W. R. Pringle's.

Mrs. L. Nicholl, Bowmanville, is home helping to nurse her grandfather, Mr. Jacob Smith, who has been quite ill.

Mrs. Latham and Clarke and daughter, Grace, Wilton, visited Monday at Mr. W. R. Pringle's.

Mr. Albert Gould, of Buffalo, and his mother, Mrs. Gould, of Empey Hill, and Mrs. Eslie Smith visited Wednesday at Mr. Z. Dean's.

Miss Verna Denison is spending a few days with her cousin, Miss Marguerite Pringle.

Mr. and Mrs. John Cline and Mr. and Mrs. Garfield Sills took tea Thursday at Mr. Will. Balance's Strathcona, and attended the play at Newburgh.

Mrs. J. P. Smith had the misfortune Wednesday to fall and break her arm.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Taylor and Rupert have been quite sick with the "flu" but are better at time of writing.

Mrs. Frank Vandebogart and Mrs. Burley visited over Tuesday night at Mr. El. Boyce's, and attended the musicale.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Melbourne and Thelma, and Miss Gladys Bush took dinner Monday at Mr. Z. Dean's.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith and Mr. and Mrs. A. Reid and Mary spent an evening recently at Mr. W. R. Pringle's.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Vandebogart and Burton, and Mr. Wilfred Cline attended a party at Mr. R. Hawley's Monday evening.

—o—

Patriotic Calendars For 1919.

Handsome designs, all prices, sheet music all the latest Vocal an Instrumental. . . .

M. PIZZARIELLO.

DENBIGH

Influenza has claimed another victim on Dec. 30th, when Sidney Blakely, eldest son of Frank Blakely, passed away with it after much suffering, at the age of 35 years. He was not married.

Several other fresh cases have again been reported in the past few days, and Dr. Adams' services are continually required.

Although owing to so much sickness the holidays here were kept very quiet, a number of the outside relatives and friends had arrived to spend them here.

Among those were Mr. and Mrs. J. Adams' their son, Joseph, from Kingston, At Chas. Both's, Mr. John Both, also from the Lime-kiln, Rudolph Wells their son, George, from Renfrew, and their daughter, Clara, from N. Y. At E. Marquardt's, their daughter, Katie, from Raglan.

A number of our young people left their homes again during the last few days, among them Gustav Berndt and Wm. Ready went to New Ontairo; Eugene Winske, and his brother Richard went to work in a lumber camp in North Hastings; Miss Bertha Stein returned to Ottawa to resume her studies in the High School there.

Mr. George Ball has been re-engaged as principal of our village school. Miss Gladys Stein is again teaching in S. S. No. 4, and Miss Kaia Marquardt left again for Raglan to resume teaching school in the Wingle Settlements.

The result of our municipal elections is a change in our Council for 1919, which is composed of the following members, Frank Rogers, Reeve, and Simeon Ball, Oscar Chatson, George Jackson and Wm. Slater, councillors

—o—

If you feel a cold coming on there is nothing better to check it than Nyal Cold Tablets. Sold only in Napanee at WALLACE'S. Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

—o—

ODESSA

Mrs. Bolton, with her little daughter, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Burley.

Mrs. W. A. Baker left last week to spend the winter with her son, Percy Baker, Toronto.

Mrs. Sidney Sprague and Mrs. Ralph Benjamin are spending a couple of weeks with friends in Watertown, N.Y.

Fred Sproule returned last Saturday to his position in Toronto.

Nelson Kilgannon spent a few days last week with relatives in Napanee.

A. E. Emmons has received word that Pte. David Brown had passed away in the Dover Military Hospital, England.

Wm. Heaslip is moving in his new home recently purchased at Collins Bay. Their many friends are sorry to hear of their leaving the village and will miss them very much.

The moving picture show held last Saturday night in the town hall in aid of the Public Library, was a great success. The library board has arranged for a series of these entertainments.

—o—

We can help you—if you want to do your own developing and printing these long winter evenings—Come in select what you require — WALLACE'S sole agents for Kodaks for Napanee.

—o—

Gift books, picture books, the latest popular novels, a large assortment just received. Come and make your selection while stock is complete.

M. PIZZARIELLO,
Market Square.

STELLA

The municipal [illegible] are as follows : Reeve, [illegible] Miller ; Councillors, Jas. Gibson, William Glenn, J. Hugh Fralick and Benjamin Wemp.

The steamer Wolfe Islander made a special trip to Wolfe Island on Thursday for a load of cattle and hogs which J. [illegible] Tugwell was taking to Toronto.

D. H. Filson, V.S., is able to be out again, after a severe attack of influenza and pneumonia.

The mail carrier, [illegible] Gibbien, and his family have all been down with measles for some days. The number of new cases is diminishing through the stringent efforts of Dr. H. S. Northmore.

Mrs. H. S. Patterson who has been ill for the past few days, is recovering.

S. L. Pringle spent New Year's with friends in Kingston.

Mrs. C. E. Gibson is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Sargent, in Kingston.

Visitors :—Alfred Filson, of Moose Jaw, Sask., at Filson's; E. Ballard and children, and Mrs. Craig from the west are at R. P. Sander's.

—o—

Don't send away for a Truss—let us fit you to your satisfaction —we carry the best Canadian and American makes. WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

—o—

YARKER

Although there is a great amount of snow on the roads in some places, the automobiles are still running.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Smith spent a day recently in Camden East, at V. Edgar's.

The Methodist parsonage has been presented with a new furnace.

Yarker in proud of her returned soldiers ; so far Pte. Wray Wilson and Gunner Oldham have returned. A reception will be prepared when the rest of the boys come home.

An "At Home" was recently held in S. D. Babcock's hall.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Card, a son.

Wilbur Wilson is unloading a carload of wood he purchased near Ardendale.

Pte. Thu has visited quite a number of homes again.

Lyford Freeman has been transferred to the Merchants Bank at Verona. His position here is filled by H. Huffman.

Andrew Warner has returned from the west to his home here.

Both school teachers, having spent the holidays at the[illegible] homes in Camden East and Brockville, have returned to fill their positions again.

Miss Stella Storms is at her home. Fred Storms.

Miss Jessie Bell, of Belleville, spent a week recently at R. S. Burgess'.

Misses Blanche Wilson and Margaret Edgar, of Kingston, also Hilda Warman, of Kingston, spent the holidays under the parental roof.

The annual meeting of the Telephone Co'y was held Wednesday at the office to appoint officers for the coming year.

George Weighills, of Northcutter, spent a few days with his sister, Mrs. Frank Simpkins.

Will. Winters, of the west, has been visiting his brother, S. Winter.

The Benjamin Wheel Factory is closed down for a few days awaiting the arrival of more machinery.

Mr. Hyland and family have moved into F. E. Benjamin's house.

The memorial service will be held next Sunday for Pte. Wm. Hamilton, who died in hospital in England from pneumonia.

Wm. Woodhouse is visiting friends in Kingston.

Mrs. Morris Wallace and children are visiting friends in Toronto.

Russell Smith, of Toronto, spent a few days recently with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Earle Benn have moved into John Wright's house recently purchased from him.

John Wright is erecting a new barn on his property on Water street.

Arthur Hutchins, of St. Vincent, Minn., is visiting his sister Mrs. Richard Wilson, for some time.

Arthur Wilson has purchased a new Ford car.

—o—

A bottle of our antiseptic solution and a Devilliss Atomizer to spray the nose and throat, is a safeguard against many diseases. Sold at WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

—o—

Private Sale.

At the home of the late Mrs. VanLuven, Bridge street, commencing to-day Friday and continuing until things are sold, some household effects, furniture, dishes, carpets and stove. The cosy home, with nearly all modern conveniences, and good garden is also for sale.

VAN LUVEN BROS.,
Napanee.

7tf

—o—

Writing paper in pound packages at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

BANQUET TO EMPLOYEES

The Gibbard Furniture Company Banquets its Employees in the Foresters' Hall.

To celebrate the passing of an unusually successful year and to inaugurate new plans for the future, The Gibbard Furniture Company gave its employees a banquet in the Foresters' hall on Saturday evening last, at 6 p.m.

The employees, with one or two exceptions, were all present, and also Mr. W. T. Gibbard, Miss Hester Gibbard, and Mrs. Moffat.

Mr. A. E. Caton was the caterer, and after the assembled company had partaken of the bountiful spread, Mr. Geo. Gibbard addressed the guests, thanking them for their past services and loyalty to their employers, and announcing that on and after Tuesday, January 14th, (the date on which Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gibbard leave for Florida), the day's work will be nine hours, and the pay will be the same as has been paid for ten hours. Mr. Gibbard also announced that a bonus of $50.00 to each employee will be paid if the output of the factory exceeds a stated amount for this year.

Several of the employees of the company replied to Mr. Gibbard, each and everyone of them promising to do his bit to see that production does not fall short of the present amount, and that they will produce the same amount in the shorter hours, as they have been doing, and probably exceed this. They also promised on behalf of the staff that the business would not suffer during Mr. Gibbard's absence through any fault of the men working for them.

An attractive programme of songs, recitations, etc., all produced by the factory men enlivened a very satisfactory evening.

The chairman of the evening was the veteran employee of the company, Mr. Ham Loucks, who has been with the Gibbard Furniture Company over forty-three years.

The Gibbard Furniture Company, in making the announcement of the shorter hours and bonuses, handed each employee a phamplet outlining the plans, from which we append the first three paragraphs :—

"We believe that labor and capital are partners ; that their mutual interests are inseparable, and that both can reach the fullest measure of prosperity by fair co-operation and having faith in each other."

"We believe that every man is entitled to the right to sell reasonable hours of work, to proper working conditions and to a good home, with an opportunity to play as well as toil."

"We believe that where employers and employees have the right spirit of fair justice and brotherhood they can make plans that will bring success to both."

—o—

Guaranteed to save feed and to keep horses healthy—Dr. Hess' Stock Tonic—Sold only in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

—o—

If you have a favorite snap shot, and you would like enlarged, bring the negative to WALLACE'S Drug Store. Work promptly done.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL !

of Lennox and Addington, purusant to the By-laws of the County Council Chamber, in the Court House, Napanee, on

Tuesday, January 28th, 1919

at 2 p.m.

All accounts must be in the hands of the undersigned not later than Wednesday, January 29th, in order that they may be considered.

W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk.

Dated January 13th, 1919.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the estate of Marshal Seymour Madole, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 121, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Section 56, and Amending Acts, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of Marshal Seymour Madole late of the Town of Napanee, in the County of Lennox and Addington, hardware merchant, deceased, who died on or about the 7th day of September, A. D., 1918, are required to deliver or send by post, prepaid to T. B. German, Napanee, Ontario, solicitor for Ester Ann Madole and T. B. German, executors of the estate of the said Marshal Seymour Madole, deceased, on or before the 15th DAY OF FEBRUARY, A.D. 1919, their christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, with full particulars of their claims and statements of the accounts and the nature of the security if any held by them.

And further take notice that after the said 15th day of February, A.D., 1919, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims or demands of which they shall then have received notice, and shall not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim or demand notice they shall not have received notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

T. B. GERMAN,
Solicitor for the said Executors.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1919. 6d

Custom Sawing !

I am putting up a Saw Mill on the old Napanee Show Ground, and am open to saw logs in any shape desired.

F. H. PRINGLE.

TEA—in all its garden freshness

"SALADA" Tea is always fresh. It is grown in the finest tea gardens of the Island of Ceylon, picked every day, and reaches you not later than fifteen weeks after being gathered. Its native purity and fine flavour are preserved in air-tight sealed packets. You are guaranteed tea of unvarying good quality.

"SALADA"

BLACK, MIXED AND GREEN

B389

Fortune Is Built On Saving

If you have to work hard for your money make your money work hard for you.

Our Savings Department pays 3% per annum and this interest is added to your principal twice a year.

THE DOMINION BANK

NAPANEE BRANCH: F. COTTLE, Manager.

The Farmer-Banker Alliance

You go to your lawyer for legal advice ; to the doctor for medical advice ; why not to The Merchants Bank for financial advice ?

If you want a loan to buy cattle, hogs or equipment—if you want information as to how to invest money—come to those who make a business of financial matters, and are in a position to give you sound and impartial advice.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.

NAPANEE BRANCH, E. R. CHECKLEY, Manager.
YARKER BRANCH, J. McCLYMONT, Manager.

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

Office—Merchants Bank Chambers, Napanee Money to loan.

Telephones—Office 39, Residence 132.

H. W. SMITH

(Successor to W. D. MacCormack)

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College B. S. Sc., of Toronto University.

OFFICE—Centre Street.

'Phone 61. 34

U. M. WILSON,

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace. PHONES—Office 46, residence 125. OFFICE—Dundas Street, Napanee. 19-tf

Dr. R. V. McLaughlin DENTIST

Over Wallace's Drug Store. Entrance on John St. 'Phone 10. 15-tf-m

DR. CAMERON WILSON

OFFICE—ROBERT STREET

(House lately occupied by Mrs. A. E. Holmes)

Telephone 106. 15-tf

T. M. GALBRAITH, B.A., M.D., C.M.

Cor. Dundas and West Sts. Napanee Specialty—diseases of children.

Office Hours : Until 9 a.m., 1 p. m. till 3 p.m., 7 p.m. till 9 p.m.

Visits Yarker Tuesdays and Friday 10 a.m. till 5 p.m.

'Phone 279. 22-tf-y

LOST—On December 28th, between Centreville and Strathcona, a Grey Chesterfield Overcoat. Finder will please leave at the store of JAS. WALPOLE, Merchant Tailor, Napanee. 3tf

ORGAN FOR SALE—In first class condition. Would make good organ for country church. Uxbridge make—solid walnut case. Apply to MRS. JOHN POLLARD, Dundas Street, Napanee. 3tf

Mail Contract !

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 7th February, 1919, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, twelve times per week on the route Napanee and Bayside (Station C. N.) from the Postmaster General's Pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Napanee, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

H. MERRICK,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Kingston, 27th Dec., 1918. 5c

NOTICE

The annual meeting of the Napanee Cemetery Company will be held in the Council Chamber, Napanee, on

Wednesday, January 22nd

at 2 p. m.

Lot owners are requested to attend.

JOHN M. WALLACE,
President.

W. H. DUNBAR,
Secretary.

6-b

SLEIGHS FOR SALE—Anyone wishing to buy an extra good pair of bob-sleighs, cheap, call at Ezra Pringle's Blacksmith shop. 3tf

HOUSE FOR SALE—That desirable brick double House, corner Bridge and Adelphi Streets. Apply to M. R. MILLS. 3tf

HOUSE TO RENT—North half of brick terrace, Robert Street. Apply to JOHN A. CLIFF, next door south. 45-tf

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN. 49-tf

FOR SALE—On easy terms. One Boot and Shoe store in Dundas Street ; one House and Evaporator, on Water Street. Apply to Thos. Symington. 3tf

FOR SALE—Two Brick Houses, south side Dundas street, just east of and next to Madden's Grocery Store and Butcher Shop. Apply to T. J. GERMAN. 3tf

CAR FOR SALE—Overland Country Club, 1918 Model, engine just overhauled, in first-class condition. Apply C. R. GORING, Napanee Iron Works. 3tf

LOST—On Nov. 10th, a Black Wolf Muff, between P. J. Switzer's, Palace Road, and Newburgh. Will finder kindly leave same at P. J. SWITZER'S, or The Office and receive reward.

WANTED—Young girl from country attending school in town, who would care to share room with another girl. Good board, phone and all modern conveniences, in private family. Terms reasonable. 7-b-p

TWO FARMS FOR SALE—On A. Christain St., 7 miles from Bloomfield. One hundred acres in one, and eighty-six in the other. For information write W. J. CAINAN, Bloomfield, R.M.D. No. 1. 3tp

FOR SALE—The Ludbrook property on Second Street, Deseronto. Out : 1 Lot, 7 Room Cottage, Roof Horse, 1 Large and 1 Large rage size bedroom, good cistern and cellar bar d and soft water ; space in kitchen, good bar e. For further particulars apply W. S. LUDBROOK, Madoc, Ont. 5-c-p

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD, EDITOR and PROPRIETOR

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge at residence in London, to whom advice grants will be given, if required.

W. G. WILSON,
BARRISTER,
Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.
OFFICE—North Side Dundas Street Napanee, Ont.

HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE
Barristers, etc.
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATE
Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, Napanee

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.
Physician Surgeon, etc.
Late House Surgeon & Pathologist Kingston General Hospital
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 19tf

D. R. BENSON
Graduate Ontario Veterinary College,
opened and office second door south of Express Printing Office, where he may be consulted on all diseases of Domestic animals. All latest veterinary sciences.
Residence: West Street, near Madden's grocery.

Kingston Business College
(Limited)
Kingston, Canada.
Canada's Highest Grade Business School offers superior courses in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Civil Service and all commercial subjects.
Our graduates secure best positions. Particulars free.
H. B. METCALF, Principal.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED!
at once for
NAPANEE
and District for
CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES.
Spring 1917 planting list is now ready.
Splendid list of hardy CANADIAN GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Stock, including McINTOSH RED APPLE, ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPBERRY, and many other leaders.
New Illustrated Catalogue sent on application.
Start now at best selling time. Liberal proposition.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
The Fonthill Nurseries
(Established 1837)
TORONTO, ONT.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
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Full stock of drain tile from 2 1-2 to 8 inch., also chimney brick—Napanee Brick Yard.

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper — A Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

WEDNESDAY.

The Government plans to make dental inspection in the schools general.

Canada's three principal railways' gross earnings increased by $23,580,125 in 1918.

London's Red Cross campaign, aiming at $75,000, raised $35,765.50 the first day.

Pensions for children of deceased or totally disabled soldiers have been considerably increased.

Sir Arthur Pearson was presented with a loving cup at a great meeting in Massey Hall, Toronto.

The American-Brazilian battleship Salzburg, requisitioned by France, has arrived at Toulon.

Arthur W. Vandine, of Galt, dropped dead at his desk in the Goldie & McCulloch Co's yard office.

The flooded water of the River Seine are still rising and Paris cellars are beginning to fill up.

Notice of motion was given to Toronto Legislature to change name of office of elders in the church.

In a remarkably fast game of hockey, the Canadiens of Montreal defeated Arenas of Toronto by 7 to 6.

Inspector of Detectives Kennedy has resigned from Toronto police force. Seventy-one second-class constables were promoted to first-class rank.

All restrictions in the shipment of egg size anthracite coal has been removed by the U. S. Fuel Administration.

R. B. Rice's Queen City rink won the final of the main event at the Galt bonspiel from the Brampton rink, skipped by Tom Thatcher.

Two St. Thomas grocers were fined $25 and costs each for selling adulterated maple syrup and warned of heavier penalties for second offence.

THURSDAY.

Rev. Edward Cockburn, librarian of Knox College, is dead.

Fighting continues between the Poles and Ruthenians for the possession of Lemberg.

Earlscourt (Toronto) citizens will oppose the move to restrict expressfree delivery zones.

The Hydro is pressing for a refund of $2,000,000 paid in duty on imports for Chippawa power development.

The Bell Telephone Co.'s application for leave to increase rates was heard by the Dominion Railway Board at Ottawa.

The newsprint case was argued before the Paper Tribunal at Ottawa by counsel for the publishers and for the manufacturers.

Congressman-elect Berger of the Milwaukee Leader and four other Socialists were found guilty of treason by a jury at Chicago.

The Union Bank will pay a 10 per cent. dividend and sell the balance of the authorised capital to shareholders at $160 per share.

The funeral of Col., Roosevelt took place yesterday at his home on Sagamore Hill. The body was buried in Young's Memorial Cemetery.

Milverton and London were the winners of the second and third prizes, respectively, in the Ontario tuberculation bonspiel, which closed yesterday.

The three-year-old daughter of Mr. Henry Oliver, in Sandwich West, died of influenza, the fifth victim in the family within two weeks.

Maj.-Gen. T. D. R. Hemming, who recently retired from the command of Military District No. 2, died at his residence in Kingston after a brief illness.

The Imperial Life Assurance Co.'s annual report shows that 51 per cent., or $565,393, of the total 1918 death claims were due to the influenza epidemic.

Rev. A. J. Vining, College Street Baptist Church, Toronto, and (who acted as chaplain in the 97th) for some time, has resigned his charge on account of ill-health.

At the Northland Inquiry in Ottawa Major Westmore, O.C., the conducting party, said he and his staff would be well satisfied to continue attached to that ship as long as the continued transporting troops to Canada.

FRIDAY.

Fire did $4,500 damage to Mullin's Hall, Toronto.

The Arenas of Toronto were defeated 4 to 2 at Ottawa last night.

The touring Waterloo county cadets were defeated at St. Thomas and London.

An attempt has been made at Prague to assassinate Dr. Karl Kramarz, Premier of Czecho-Slovakia.

A deputation is to go to Ottawa to ask for a grain elevator for Ontario of a capacity of at least one million bushels.

John Vegrynuick, an Austrian, was found guilty of murder at Cornwall, and sentenced to be hanged on March 18.

George Geeler, a G.T.R. trackman, was instantly killed by a snowplough during a terrific storm on his beat near Haldimand.

Tom Powell, well known as a pitcher with the Brantford O.B.A.A. team, is dead as the result of an attack of influenza.

The London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. is arranging to take over seven companies in addition to those already absorbed.

The Eastern Ontario Dairymen's convention at Belleville is marked by the best exhibition of cheese ever yet seen in Canada.

The Olympic is expected to reach Halifax about Wednesday next with about five thousand passengers, mostly Canadian soldiers.

Associations founded in various allied countries to study the problem of a league of nations will hold a joint meeting in Paris next week.

Canada's revenue for nine months of the present fiscal year is about thirty-two million dollars more than in the same period last year.

Sticks of nitrate of soda manufactured in France for war purposes are being placed at the disposal of agriculturists by the Ministry of Armament.

Baron Allardt von Dem B. Muenich, nephew of Count von Bernstorff, was sentenced at San Francisco yesterday to three months in jail for having a forged passport.

SATURDAY.

Ludendorff has been given permission to spend one month in Sweden.

Hon. J. A. Calder addressed the Canadian Club of Toronto on work of repatriation.

EBERT HAS TRIUMPHED

Revolution Started in Berlin Becomes a Failure.

Opera Bands Civil War in the Capital Ended by Action of Von Hindenburg and Loyal Troops, But the Spartacus Group Continues to Gain Power in Other Teutonic Cities.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—All reports from Berlin, including despatches coming here from that city, indicate that the Government is now definitely in the ascendant. The troops, who after a brave show at the outset, repeatedly have shown themselves accessible to Spartacan persuasions, have now apparently arraigned themselves definitely on the side of the Government.

It no longer seems doubtful that the Ebert-Scheidemann Government has been established by the loyal troops whose discipline has been strengthened by the presence in the city of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. The Spartacans appear to have transferred the struggle to the provinces, where they seem to be getting what they have lost in the capital.

Karl Liebknecht is reported to have proclaimed a "Red Terror" and a dictatorship. The proletarians declare a general strike to save the revolution, has been called for Jan. 19, which has been fixed as the date for the election to the general assembly.

Georg Ledebour and Ernst Meyer, Independent Socialists, have been arrested by officers and soldiers. The former, whom Ihen has long been made public. Ledebour has been one of the most active leaders against the Ebert-Scheidemann government.

The plant of the Vorwaerts was recaptured by Government troops on Saturday, it is learned here. Three hundred Spartacans are reported to have been taken prisoner. More than 20 Spartacans were killed and 100 wounded in the fighting. The Government losses are said to have been slight.

In a speech in Berlin Saturday night Obinrich Sepulz, a former member of the Reichstag, and now a member of the Ebert-Scheidemann Government, declared that the Independent Socialists had agreed to accept all the Government's conditions for the ending of the fight in Berlin, even to the extent of releasing the occupied newspaper plants in return for a postponement for three weeks of elections to the National Assembly. Sepulz declared that the Spartacans fear that the elections will result in their defeat.

The Socialist Vorwaerts, which is being printed in another plant than its own, says it learns that Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Spartacan leader, has sent his fate to Switzerland. It argues sarcastically that the Communist leader, while expounding the advantages and blessings of a Bolshevist régime to the Germans, demonstrates the belief that his own family is better off in a country where order is maintained by a "Bourgeoisie and capitalistic Government."

The Berlin correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says: "To-day, which, so far as I have been able to ascertain from a most reliable source that Dr. Liebknecht, the Spartacan leader, was also killed during the severe machine-gun fighting near the building of the Tageblatt. Liebknecht was reported to have been shot through the head."

Life in Berlin, aside from the immediate fighting ground in the inner city, it is said, has been affected only slightly by the events of the week, according to other Berlin telegrams.

Nearly the whole population acts like a vast debating society. Small groups assembled for agitated discussion at every street corner and in every open space. Spartacan sympathisers, it is declared, are not in favor with the majority of the population and discussions in which they take part frequently lead to fist fights.

While the Spartacan activity in Berlin has developed into guerilla warfare with the plundering of food shops the chief purpose, apparently, of fighting has developed in Munich, where the Government has forbidden all demonstrations. Disorders in Dresden has been quelled, but in Stuttgart the Spartacans are masters of the city and the Government authorities have been dissolved. Strikers in the Westphalia region now number 100,000.

Disturbances in Halle, one of the most important railway junctions in northern Germany, was reported yesterday. Many street corners there were mounted on several buildings, and street fighting was expected.

Numerous persons were killed or wounded in Ratisbon, Bavaria, during the fighting Friday afternoon. The troubles occurred in various quarters of the town, and 500 state railway employes had to be called upon to restore order. A state of siege was proclaimed.

Spartacan forces attempted to capture the plant of the Dresden Volks Zeitung yesterday, but were repulsed with heavy machine-gun and hand-grenade fire. The clash resulted in the death of 20 persons and the wounding of several score. The Spartacan leader, Rhuele, was taken prisoner.

Amsterdam Amsterdam advices dated Thursday contain reports of further activity by the Spartacans in the Rhine towns. They apparently are in control Duisburg, where several prominent persons were arrested, while many others only escaped arrest by remaining in their homes. The Muenster Anseiger reported that the Spartacans stormed the prison in Muenster and set free 170 criminals. At Mulheim during a big demonstration of strikers Wednesday the strikers seized all newspaper buildings.

It is estimated that 200 persons have been killed in Berlin during the present riotin.

Forty-two rinks commenced play in the Galt bonspiel, the first curling tournament of the year in Ontario.

A Canadianising Policy.

The Prime Minister of Saskatchewan has decided to eliminate from the elementary schools of the province the teaching of foreign language, or the use of any foreign language as a medium of instruction. French, as the tongue of the oldest Canadians, is not classified as foreign, and will be specially privileged. English has been the only language used in 4,000 of the 4,200 elementary schools of Saskatchewan, and the change will affect chiefly the old-colony Mennonite settlements, where education consists largely of religious instruction, given in a German dialect.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES
MADE IN CANADA

Spartacide workers at Essen, Germany, have decided on a general strike on January 19.

The Marconi stations at Sable Island and Glace Bay (Halifax) are again on a peace basis.

Dismissal of about fifty employes foreshadows early dissolution of the Canada Food Board staff.

Memorial services for Theodore Roosevelt will be held at the Washington Capital on Thursday.

Commander A. F. B. Carpenter, on the Vindictive at Zeebrugge, was a visitor in Toronto yesterday.

The Alberta Labor Federation decided on the formation of a political party outside of the Federation.

Ontario is to give Ottawa power to expropriate Provincial uncultivated farm lands for soldiers' settlement.

It is expected that all Canadian forces overseas will have been brought home by the end of August.

The Appellate Division of the Alberta Supreme Court has ruled dealing in futures on grain exchanges illegal.

The polo team of the Royal Air Force of Canada won from Squadron A, U. S. Signals, at New York last night by 12 to 10.

The remarkable prosperity of the paper business was indicated in arguments presented by Tom Thatcher before the Paper Control Tribunal.

The Scandinavian, with 268 soldiers besides civilian passengers, and the hospital ship Araguaya, with over 700 invalided soldiers, have arrived from Ireland.

Officers of the Northland testified in the inquiry, showing that method of serving, not insufficiency of supply, was the cause of any trouble over food shortage.

Canadian racing and breeding interests have asked the Cabinet at Ottawa to lift the ban which brought about the suspension of racing in Canada last summer.

MONDAY.

Toronto Hydro linemen and electricians have been granted an increase.

The allied commissions in Berlin are being protected by Government troops.

The steamer G. R. Flagg is in distress some 20 or 30 miles from Halifax.

Canadiens of Montreal beat the Arenas of Toronto in an N. H. L. game at Montreal by 13 to 5.

Notable tributes to the memory of Col. Roosevelt were delivered from four Toronto pulpits.

Bolshevik troops have attacked the new position of allied forces in the Archangel area.

James Devine, a carter, was crushed to death by a Grimsby Junction train, apparently while trying to board a moving train.

Fortunato Tedesco, a respectable Italian workman in Guelph, was murdered almost at his own door about midnight Saturday.

First British labor leaders, members of the House of Commons, have refused to attend the Socialist conference at Berne.

James Conner, before the People's Forum, declared that the newspapers were not allowed to publish all the news about Russia.

The steamer Castalia, with 44 men aboard, is drifting helpless and in a sinking condition off the Nova Scotia coast, several steamers trying in vain to take off the crew.

A St. Thomas soldier returned from France to find that his wife had eloped with a "safe player," taking the three children, and having sold most of the furniture.

Ignace Jan Paderewski, the Polish leader, has been slightly wounded by an assassin, who entered the room of his hotel at Warsaw and fired one shot at him, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen.

TUESDAY.

Parliament is to open February 20th.

The Dominion Railway Board is in session in Toronto.

A full-grown timber wolf was shot near Thedford on Sunday.

The Duchess of Luxembourg has signified her willingness to abdicate the throne.

Kenneth J. Dunstan was elected by acclamation President of the Toronto Board of Trade.

Montenegro has declared that Italian troops must evacuate Montenegrin territory.

Percy Major, aged 21, of Price, was drowned when skating on Lake St. Clair, Sunday afternoon.

The Ontario Government is to open up new waters for fishing purposes in the north country.

J. E. Carter was elected mayor by the aldermen of Guelph under the new plan of city government.

Karl Eisner, the Bavarian Premier, is independent candidate in 32 districts in the German elections.

A new high record was created for 1917 Victory bonds in Montreal, when sales were effected at 102¾.

Canadian export shipments are arrested on account, it is stated, of congestion at Belleville in Ontario.

The Province of Quebec is selling a parcel of $1,625,000 bonds bearing 4½ per cent. at $5.91, thus yielding 5.50 per cent.

The Prince of Wales, who has been visiting the American area of occupation in Germany, returned yesterday to the British sector.

The new scheme of war gratuities to replace post-discharge pay, and the free transport home of soldiers' dependents are both made retroactive.

The Genesee Dinghy Club of Rochester has challenged for the Douglas Cup, a new international trophy for 14-foot dinghies. The cup is held by the Toronto Canoe Club.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
GET IT AT WALLACE'S

FIRST PEACE SESSION.

Post-war Problem to Be Discussed at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Jan. 14.—The opening of the second session of the thirteenth Parliament on February 20, after a recess of 273 days, is looked forward to here with interest and not a little curiosity, as interest in the legislative program, which will deal largely with post-war problems, and particularly as to the attitude likely to be taken by members of the House of Commons.

Already much has been accomplished by the Government in the creation of machinery for the demobilization of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, the re-absorption of its members into civil life, the employment of labor, the maintenance of industrial peace and the expansion of foreign trade. The measures so far taken will naturally come under discussion in Parliament, particularly as legislation will be required to continue in operation after the termination of the present treaty certain of them which were enacted by order-in-Council under the War Measures Act. Thus, for instance, legislation may be required in connection with the Government's scheme whereby a fund of 25,000,000 has been created to assist Provincial Governments and municipalities to promote construction of workingmen's houses of modern type.

Highway legislation will likely be introduced, as a preliminary to a bill was presented providing for an expenditure of $10,000,000 on highway construction and improvements. It was expected that Parliament, because of opposition to the proposed method of administering the appropriation, would be prorogued, however, was one of the subjects considered at the last conference between members of the Federal Government and the Provincial Prime Ministers. Subsequently, the Dominion Government appointed A. K. MacLean, Parliamentary Minister of Railways, who had had long experience in dealing with road construction, Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Public Works for Ontario, a commissioner to consider the whole question, and this body should exercise its connection with the betterman of highways. Upon Mr. Campbell's report that it may be necessary which will doubtless provide an appropriation of money to be devoted to the improvement of roads.

POLES MAKE TROUBLE.

Rival Governments Claim Right to Rule.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—In undertaking to place upon the program of business for the Inter-Allied Peace Conference, the subject of plans for the protection of Poland from the invasion of the Bolsheviki, the Supreme Council finds itself embarrassed by the conflicting claims for recognition of the Polish National Committee in Paris, headed by R. V. Dmowski, on the one hand, and of the Warsaw Socialistic Government at Warsaw under Gen. Pilsudski. This Government was the creation of the Polish people themselves, while that of the National Committee has been largely supported by the Poles in America and has as its members some of the most eminent Poles in leaders.

M. Dmowski contends that the Warsaw Government is not representative, because it inherits its powers from the Germans and is exclusively Socialistic and popularistic. Gen. Pilsudski charges that the other party is reactionary, anti-Semitic and unacceptable to the people at large.

First British Government action to recognize the Warsaw Government until it reaches an agreement with the Polish Government, in order to avoid the impression that the Entente is endeavoring to impose a Government on Poland, from the outside. It is believed that it may be necessary to await the approaching elections in January to demonstrate which party has behind it a majority of the Polish people.

One factor which may hasten action by the Entente Governments, it is pointed out, is the impending danger of an attack by the Poles upon Eastern Germany in advance of the determination of title to that section of German Poland.

RAIDED SINN FEINERS.

Government Troops Take Action In Ireland.

DUBLIN, Jan. 14.—The headquarters of the Sinn Fein organization in Harcourt Street were raided Saturday by troops and police.

The raiders found pamphlets addressed to American soldiers in Ireland. They contained this question:

"Did you win the war in order to knit Ireland's chains?"

The pamphlet continued: "We helped to win your independence. Will you help us to win ours?"

The police, among other documents, found a draft of a new Irish constitution and pamphlets, "America's Verdict on Easter Week" and "Casement's Last Dream of Ireland."

Later the police raided the office of Nationality, the chief organ of the Sinn Fein. Crowds assembled in the streets and sang Sinn Fein songs during the raid.

Permit Trial by Jury.

OTTAWA, Jan. 14.—The order passed on September 25th, 1918, respecting unlawful associations and publications has been amended by requiring assent to, or the approval of any prosecution under the regulations, by the Attorney-General of the province in which the offence is alleged to have been committed, and by giving the accused person the right, whether he shall be tried by a magistrate or a jury. The consent of the Attorney-General and the right of trial by jury should provide against any unwarranted prosecutions for technical violation of the order, where there is no intent to commit substantial grounds for prosecution. The criminal code contains provisions against sedition under which prosecutions may also be instituted.

How's This?
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
Hall's Catarrh Cure has been taken by catarrh sufferers for the past thirty-five years, and has become known as the most reliable remedy for Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the Blood on the Mucous surfaces, expelling the Poison from the Blood and healing the diseased portions.
After you have taken Hall's Catarrh Cure for a short time you will see a great improvement in your general health. Start taking Hall's Catarrh Cure at once and get rid of catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

MAY ENTER HUN PORTS

Allies Will Enforce Terms of the Armistice.

Delegates Have Gathered In Paris for Peace Conference — Representatives of Nations That Bore Brunt of War Meet With President Wilson to Discuss Conditions to Be Imposed on Germany.

PARIS, Jan. 14. — The supreme council of the peace conference, consisting of President Wilson and the Premiers of the three great powers Great Britain, France, and Italy, met at three o'clock Sunday at the Foreign Office for the first formal exchange of views, and in the afternoon the Japanese delegation joined the conference Monday, at which the full delegations will be present.

The meeting was chiefly interesting in its personal aspects, the bringing together for the first time in contact of the best known of the world's statesmen, who are now the guiding stars of the conference.

The scene as they assembled was one of informal activity.

The day was dark and raw, and the statesmen arrived at the meeting in closed motor wraps. The usual Sunday calm across the Seine was interrupted by the great crowds which filled the Quay d'Orsay, anxious to pay tribute to the notable figures concerned in the world's most dramatic drama. A battery of photographers and moving picture experts were drawn up flanking the entrances of the Foreign Ministry. Lines of soldiers and other guards preserved order.

Marshal Foch was the first of the high functionaries to arrive. He came at two o'clock and finding himself in the van of the delegations to greet the arrivals in the vestibule.

Soon after Foch came Robert Lansing, the American Secretary of State, accompanied by A. S. Millitar-side, who was followed by Mr. Fraser, counsellor of the American embassy, who is now attached to the peace staff. Then, at just 2.45 p.m. President Wilson's limousine swung up to the entrance. The President was received by Mr. Wilson. With the President and his wife was Admiral Grayson, the President's physician. M. Clemenceau, the Prime Minister, followed. He was alone and bore a serious mien. M. Clemenceau was dressed in a business suit and wore a Derby hat. Signor Orlando, the Italian Premier, came soon afterward, accompanied by Signor Sonnino, his Foreign Minister.

The last to arrive was David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, and Arthur J. Balfour, the British Foreign Secretary, who motored up together. The British Premier also was in business attire. Mr. Balfour, in addition to his work-day clothes, wore a soft felt hat which was pushed back on his head. Military aides followed the British commissioners, carrying a large despatch case.

In addition to the chief factors announced above were M. Leygues, the French Minister of Marine; M. Clementel, Minister of Commerce, and M. Loucheur, Minister of Industrial Reconstruction.

The conference opened promptly at three o'clock.

The meeting was an extended one. It was mainly for the purpose of discussing terms for prolonging the armistice, which expires January 17, and for determining the number and composition of the delegations of the various countries for the sessions of the Peace Congress, which is about to open.

The Supreme War Council reassembled at the French Foreign Office at 2.30 o'clock Monday afternoon. The British, Italian, Japanese and United States delegates were present. It was the first time that the Japanese delgates had attended.

The first business before the Supreme Council was the new terms for the extension of the German armistice. The terms had been formally drawn up at a meeting of military, naval, economic and financial experts of the Allies and the United States. The morning meeting, which was presided over by Marshal Foch, reached a complete agreement of the new armistice terms. The suggestion was made that there is only some part of the German ports, according to an Exchange Telgraph despatch from Paris.

The occupation would be undertaken as a guarantee for the carrying out by Germany of the armistice conditions and as a punishment for Germany's dilatory methods in complying with some of the armistice terms.

The official communication issued after the adjournment of the Supreme War Council says: "The meeting decided on the extension of the terms on which the armistice is to be renewed on January 17. This included naval clauses, financial clauses, conditions of supply and provision for the restitution of material and machinery stolen from Russia and Rumania by the Germans. The meeting also continued its discussion of procedure. It was agreed to hold the next session of the Supreme War Council on Wednesday at 10.30, and that the first full session of the Peace Conference will take place on Saturday, January 18, at 2.30 p.m., at the Foreign Office."

Future of Flying.

LONDON, June 14.—Gen. Brancker, who is giving up his post as Master-General of Munitions to be Air Ministry to devote his time to commercial aviation, in an interview with the Daily Mail asserted that such a flight across the Atlantic probably would be accomplished in May. He added that the trip was feasible at the present moment, as there are three or four types of airplanes available which were capable of making the flight.

Gen. Brancker said the time was not far distant when airplanes would be owned and used as private vehicles are to-day. He said it probably would be necessary to establish an aerial police force, the duty of which would be to watch over air routes and frontiers.

Small Dog, But of Great Heart.

At Sardis, B.C., recently a little Irish terrier pup created a cougar hunt on robbing the hennery and held on as Irish terrier do. When the alarmed head of the household reached the scene the cougar had escaped, but Pat had a mouthful of cougar hide and hair to submit as circumstantial evidence of the visitor's identity.

Victoria Has Youngest Bondholder.

Victoria, B.C., lays claim to possession in Master John Charles Lawrence, aged four months, the youngest Victory Loan bondholder in Canada.

THE MARKETS

TORONTO, Jan. 14.—The quotations on the Board of Trade yesterday were as follows:—

Manitoba Wheat (in Store, Fort William Not including Tax).
No. 1 northern, $2.24½.
No. 2 northern, $2.21½.
No. 3 northern, $2.17½.
No. 4 wheat, $2.11½.
Manitoba Oats (in Store, Fort William)
No. 2 C.W. 73½c.
No. 3 C.W. 69½c.
Extra No. 1 feed, 70½c.
No. 1 feed, 68½c.
American Corn (Track, Toronto, January Shipment).
No. 3 yellow, $1.32.
No. 4 yellow, $1.26.
Ontario Oats (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2 white, 71c to 74c.
No. 3 white, 70c to 72c.
Ontario Wheat (f.o.b., Shipping Points, According to Freights).
No. 1 winter, per car lot, $2.14 to $2.22.
No. 2 winter, per car lot, $2.13 to $2.19.
No. 3 winter, per car lot, $2.07 to $2.15.
No. 1 spring, per car lot, $2.14 to $2.17.
No. 2 spring, per car lot, $2.06 to $2.14.
No. 3 spring, per car lot, $2.02 to $2.12.
Peas (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, $2.
Barley (According to Freights Outside).
Malting, 90c to 95c.
Buckwheat (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, $1.25, nominal.
Rye (According to Freights Outside).
No. 2, $1.45, nominal.
Manitoba Flour (Toronto).
War quality, $11.35.
Ontario Flour (Prompt Shipment).
War quality, $10.25, in bags, Montreal; $10.25, in bags, Toronto.
Milfeed (Car Lots, Delivered, Montreal Freights Bags Included).
Bran, per ton, $42.25.
Shorts, per ton, $42.25.
Middlings, $47.25 to $48 (Toronto).
No. 1, per ton, $22 to $24.
Mixed, per ton, $20 to $22.
Straw (Track, Toronto).
Car lots, per ton, $10 to $11.
Baled, $14 to $15 (Toronto).

Fall wheat—No. 2, $2.13 per bushel.
Spring wheat—No. 1 northern, $2.24½.
Barley—Malting, $1.04 to $1.06 per bush.
Oats—No. 2 C.W., 71¼c; No. 3 C.W., 68¼c; rejected, 67½c; feed, 67½c.
Buckwheat—Nominal.
Rye—According to sample, nominal.
Timothy seed—$5 to $29 per ton; mixed and clover, $23 to $26 per ton.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, Jan. 13.—Oats closed 1¾c lower for May. Barley closed 3¾c lower for May. Flax closed 4c lower for May.

Winnipeg Markets.

Oats: May—Open, 73c to 77¼c; close, 76¼c.
Flax: May—Open, $2.29¾; close, $2.29.

Oats—No. 2 C.W., 73¾c; No. 3 C.W., 69¾c; extra No. 1 feed, 70½c; No. 1 feed, 68¾c; No. 2 feed, 64¾c.
Barley—No. 3, 94c; No. 4, 91¼c; No. 4 C.W., 86½c; rejected, 76c; feed, 74c.
Flax—No. 1, N.W.C., $2.34½; No. 2 C.W., $2.31½; No. 3 C.W., $2.22.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

J. P. Bickell & Co., Standard Bank Building, report the following prices on the Chicago Board of Trade:

Corn—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Jan.	136½	139½	136¼	137⅝	140¾
Feb.	135⅛	138¾	132¾	133¼	136⅝
May	131⅜	134⅛	131⅛	131¾	134⅝
May	131	131½	129½	129⅝	132⅝
Oats—					
Jan.	67½	68¾	67¾	68⅛	68⅝
Feb.	65⅞	68¾	65	68	69⅜
May	65⅛	69⅛	65	68⅝	69⅝
May	65⅛	69⅛	65	68⅝	69⅝
Pork—					
Jan.					46.25
May	46.50	46.60	46.47	46.47	46.47
Lard—					
Jan.	22.60	22.60	22.50	22.50	22.45
May	22.70	22.70	22.60	22.60	22.57
Ribs—					
Jan.	24.40	24.40	24.24	24.32	24.70
May	22.70	22.70	22.40	22.40	22.87

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Jan. 14.—With 3600 cattle on the market yesterday, trading on the Union Stock Yards Exchange was barely active, but practically all grades. There was a good demand for steers, combining weight with quality and a good inquiry for stockers and feeders, and butcher cows met with a ready sale.

The market for sheep, lambs and calves held steady, with 240 calves and 2075 sheep and lambs.

With receipts of 2568 hogs by raff with heavy deliveries, prices 15c to 15¼c. Outside of this the market is at a standstill, pending some definite action by the British Government relative to the cancellation of contracts.

WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK.

Winnipeg, Jan. 13.—Receipts at the Union Stock Yards consist of 1100 cattle, 7 calves, 3019 hogs and four sheep. Prices: Cattle, $8 to $9.25; heifers, $6 to $11; cows, $5.25 to $9.75; bulls, $5.50 to $8.50; calves, $8 to $12; stockers and feeders, $6.50 to $10.50; veal calves, $5 to $10.50; sheep and lambs, $10 to $15.25; hogs, selects, $15.90; fats, $15 sows and heavies, $9 to $11.50; stags, $7.50 to $8.50; lights, $18.50 to $15.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Jan. 13.—Receipts 50,000; estimated quality dull; very poor clearance made; prices generally steady; light sold mixed, hard to move.

Cattle—Receipts, 12,000; choice steers, best butcher stock and bulls, steady; better grades 10 cent to 15c lower; 25c to 75c lower. Beef cattle: Good, choice and prime, $14.50 to $17; common and medium, $9.75 to $16.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 30,000; fat lambs, 25c to 40c lower than Friday's sales; good yearlings, 15c to 25c lower; feeding lambs, steady to lower.

Warning From Bavaria.

MUNICH, Bavaria, Jan. 14.—Premier Eisner, of Bavaria, has telegraphed to the Berlin Government an appeal that the warfare there be brought to and end. The telegram says:

"With growing horror we follow the murderous civil war. It must and upheld unless Germany is slowly to perish. Berlin's example everywhere is having a demoralizing effect and is producing a epidemic of insanity. The only means of salvation appear to be a Government sustained by the confidence of the people, comprising all Socialist parties and resolved to bring Democracy and Socialism to victory. Everywhere in South Germany the anger against Berlin is growing. At the same time sinister persons here are calling also for fratradicial warfare."

Premier Clemenceau has returned to Paris after his brief rest in La Vendee.

Julius E. Waterous, one of the founders of the Waterous Engine Works, Brantford, is dead, aged 78 years.

The Leviathan Crop.

The auditor of the whaling company at Victoria, B.C., reports the 1918 season closed, with the largest catch of the big fish recorded in history. Just 939 great mammals were taken.

Giving It a Name.

A Holland Landing man who had two whiskey stills in operation has confided to the officers of the law that he was experimenting with a new kind of hog feed.

Montreal has no fewer than forty-five magazines published in the French language.

Securing Peace in War of 1870

ONE reason why the precedents established by the Franco-Prussian war cannot apply in existing conditions, especially as regards the last act in the drama, is that France held out until the people of Paris were starving. The final act of the war was the siege of the city. In the present case there is no thought that the Germans will resist until the Allies are encamped about Berlin. Nobody believes that the Germans will fight to the end as did the French. Moreover, it would be an utter impossibility for the city of Berlin to stand out for even a week against the Allied armies let alone suffer for months as did Paris. The last scene of all is likely to take place in Berlin, with the entrance into that city of Allied troops will be for the purpose of impressing the German people, to show them that the forces upon which they relied to conquer the world are beaten utterly to the dust. It will not be on account of military necessity.

Nevertheless, there is a general determination that if there is to be a precedent found for the close of this war it shall be found in the events of 1871, that we shall treat the Germans with no more mercy than they showed to the French, and in view of this sentiment it is interesting to recall the last phase of that great tragedy. The French armies had been beaten decisively in the field. There was no the slightest hope for them. One defeat had followed another until the crowning disasters at Sedan and Metz. The city of Paris was invested by the enemy. The population were living in cellars famishing and freezing. In vain Thiers had visited London, Vienna, St. Petersburg and Florence to persuade one of the great powers of Europe to stand between Prussia and its prey. All that came of it was a series of appeals that Germany should be lenient. Everything had been tried. The Committee of National Defence had lost the confidence of the people. Mobs gathered in the streets, and Paris was threatened with the Commune. Mutiny reared its ugly head in the National Guard.

On Jan. 1, Jules Favre presented himself to Bismarck to ask for an armistice. He did his best for his nation, but he held no cards, and Bismarck knew that he was bluffing. He warned the Chancellor that Paris had enough food to last for six months, and continued: "Paris is about to assault your lines. I do not know what the issue of this action will be, but to avoid the necessary sacrifices I propose the following conditions," and he named them. Bismarck, too, could bluff. "It is too late," he said, "I have opened negotiations with the Imperial family." However, he suggested that Favre should set down his terms, and this was done in lead pencil, Bismarck promising that no other eye should see them but that of the Emperor. Favre then withdrew, but three days later there was another meeting between these adversaries, and specific terms were discussed.

Bismarck insisted that the Germans should enter Paris for a formal effect, although it is to be borne in mind the question was one of an armistice, and not of peace terms. He also asked that Belfort should be surrendered, but to this demand Favre refused to listen, and he won his point. Bismarck, it might be observed, could have well afforded to be generous, for no man knew better than he that France was beaten and would in the end have to take what was offered her. It was agreed that hostilities should cease in the provinces, but disposal of the French army of the east and of other forces in the field was a small belated news of conditions. On Jan. 28, Favre in the name of the Government of National Defence telegraphed to Gambetta at Bordeaux, "We have signed an armistice. See that it is immediately executed everywhere." The armistice was to have expired on Feb. 21, but it was extended, for at that time Thiers could not bring himself to agree to the German conditions of peace.

Bismarck asked for the cession of Alsace, although later on it developed that he was opposed to this demand, including Belfort and Metz, and demanded an indemnity of six milliards of francs. Thiers said that this was not to be considered, that two milliards would pay Germany's expenses. Then Bismarck came down to the irreducible minimum of five milliards of francs, and Alsace (including Metz). Thiers saved Belfort. The armistice was extended to March 12 to permit the National Assembly to meet and consider the terms. It was agreed that German troops were to remain in France, and to withdraw gradually as instalments of the indemnity were paid. Then came the triumph of the Commune; the Government that Bismarck had treated with was thrust from Paris, and the Chancellor intimated that it might be the duty of the German army to police the city and restore order. The knowledge that what was in his power no doubt influenced him in signing the final peace treaty with Favre and Pouyer-Quertier, and accepting their assurance that the Government really represented France and could recover its authority in the capital. Between the time of signing the armistice and the final treaty of peace seven months elapsed.

The Sacrifice Stone.

The sacrificial stone was the stone on which human victims were sacrificed before the war god Huitzilopochtli in the principal Aztec temple in Mexico. It was dug up near the site of the temple in 1791, and is now in the Mexican national museum. The stone is disk shaped, 8 3-5 feet in diameter and 2 ft. 6 inch. The sides are covered with elaborate sculptures.

Henri Pol.

Henri Pol, the famous old bird charmer of the Tuileries gardens in Paris, died recently. Every afternoon for the last forty years this veteran personality could be seen by the large crowds of visitors by his wonderful method of calling the sparrows that haunt the gardens and feeding them from his hand. Pol, who had instantly replied to the names he had given them, and circled around his hand to receive his midday meal. Children regarded Pol as a veritable wizard. The old charmer was more than eighty years of age.

How He Remembered.

Dr. Reid, a celebrated medical writer, was requested by a literary lady to call at her house, and to say he would be charmed to do so. "You won't forget the address," she said, "No. 1 Chesterfield street." "O," said he, "I will not forget the address, but I am too great an admirer of politeness not to remember Chesterfield, and, I fear, too stupid to forget No. 1."

Is Bolshevism a Danger?

THERE is no danger of the spread of Bolshevism, in Canada, unless the capitalists attempt to take away the gains which labor has won through the war, and Bolshevism is not likely to become ascendant in Germany, as it had in Russia.

Prof. Ross, a well-known sociologist from the neighboring republic, returned recently from a six months' sojourn in Russia, during which he studied the background and conditions of the revolution.

"Socialism, to be reached by dictatorship of the proletariat was the idea developed by Russian thinkers and it involves delegates from the working classes," says Prof. Ross. "They happened to be soldiers, and that they should seize the power and be the state, to the exclusion of all other people, was a later development.

"They planned at first to watch the provisional government in Russia. After months of development of opinion through the Soviets, became the government. It was a gradual growth to prominence of the working people, because they felt they were being sacrificed.

"What occurs to a people when they get their experience of freedom is democracy. Everybody, including women, were to have the vote. The idea of monopoly of power by the working classes-control does not occur to people—it comes as a result of disappointment.

"That is why Bolshevism will not become ascendant in Germany. Consider how broad the difference is between the German and Russian situations. The war went on in Russia after the revolution; in Germany it is over before the revolution takes place.

"In Russia 70 per cent. of the adults are illiterate. In Germany but 1 per cent. are illiterate. In Russia there is little peasant proprietorship —it is widely prevalent in Germany. The German peasants will not go with the Bolsheviki as did the Russian peasants.

"In Russia the bourgeoisie were not numerous or organized or welled. In Germany they are more numerous and more capable. The masses hated the state in Russia, and there was a strong tendency toward disorganization and anarchy. The German masses have seen what they regard as a good side to the state, and they do not wish to see the state shattered. They want to keep the working-men's insurance, factory inspection, and so on.

"Bolshevism would not have triumphed in Russia if the Constituent Assembly had been convened in four months after the revolution. In Germany it will be convened within three months after the revolution. For these reasons Bolshevism will not get the upper hand in Germany, in spite of the bitterness left by the ruinous defeat undergone by Germany in consequence of the leadership of the capitalist class."

In France and England all these things are true, but they are victors. They are good-natured because they are exultant. They were led not to destruction, but to victory, so that their bourgeoisie is not discredited.

Still more is this true of Canada. In this country, speaking broadly, labor trusts the Government. It does not regard the Government as the agent of capital. During the war labor has gained much, and has a big wage increase and extension of its organization into the fields from which hitherto they have been excluded.

There is no suggestion that the people who desire Bolshevism in this country exceed 5 per cent. of the population, and it may be that they are not more than 2 per cent. Therefore, with the proper perspective in view, there is no reason to suppose that the country will be afflicted with a serious Bolshevist movement.

Still there is a problem in this country. From 1900 to the outbreak of the war, real wages went down, the money wage had in fact lost from 10 to 15 per cent. of the buying power it had in 1899. In the pre-war period, nearly half of the adult male workers in organized industry were earning less than $600 a year, while one-fifth received less than $450, which, according to the unanimous opinion of social workers, is the minimum on which family life, decent moral size can be supported in health and decency. For some years, the proportion of the product of American industry going to earners of capital had increased, while the proportion going to labor had decreased.

Fortunately, there has been a rise in wages which more than exceeds the high cost of living, so that to-day labor can live better and gain a juster share of its product. But the movement among employers is to reduce the pre-war wage, allowing, however, for the high cost of living, the movement to set back the hands of the clock. They succeeded in no larger share of the product than it had five years ago, would encounter a determined resistance.

If employers take advantage of the demobilization of soldiers to restore the old order of low wages, long day, and only 16 per cent. of the workers in organizations, we shall see Bolshevism spread among wage-earners like wildfire, and with in a short period of years we may be in the presence of a full-fledged Canadian Soviet organization.

While the prospect is bright that such will never be the case, yet it is possible for Bolshevism to be ascendant in case, that is to say, the capitalist is strong enough to reinstate the pre-war situation.

Public House Closed on Saturdays.

In Sweden the public houses are closed on Saturday, which is pay day, and the savings banks are kept open until midnight.

Convicts Are Patriotic.

Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, director of the English convict prisons, says that the British prison population has been extremely loyal during the war. Inmates of prisons have not only responded to the call on them for increased manufacturing output, but many of them on release have volunteered for military service. Examples are not infrequent of men with the gravest criminal records performing acts of sacrifice or gallantry which several have come to decorated and a number have been killed in battle.

Sir Evelyn told the story of a "man who had received three sentences of penal servitude, and whose whole history showed him to be a man of strikingly criminal instincts," who, on society, enlisted on his release in 1916. Invalided after service in the fighting line, he volunteered for another tramp to the station, and finally had for transfusion. During the operation he contracted blood poisoning and returned to England, only to die. After recovery he obtained a first-class certificate as bombing instructor and returned to the front, where he won the Military Medal and the Distinguished Conduct Medal. His officer reported: 'He is one of our best N.C.O.'s and has rendered splendid service throughout, and that after three months in the hottest part of the line.'"

The following are the figures of the average daily prison population in England for the last year before the war and for this year:

	1912.	1918.
Convict prisons	2,704	1,292
Local prisons	14,852	7,326
Borstal institutions	826	720
State inebriate reformatories	83	3

The average value of prison labor has increased nearly $45 a head since the war, according to Sir Evelyn.

Not Easily Recalled.

One afternoon an esteemed citizen went out to the country club for a turn around the golf links, and after making several rather weird plays he turned to the imperturbable caddy.

"I suppose," said he, "that in toddying around here you have seen worse golf players than I am."

The boy did not answer. With a fixed gaze he seemed to be looking into the distance.

"I said," remarked the golfer in a much louder tone, "that I suppose you have seen worse players than I."

"I heard what ye said the first time, mister," was the startling rejoinder of the caddy; "but you've got to give a feller time to think."

Republic of Ararat.

The announcement of the formation of "the Independent Republic of Ararat" will brush away the fallacy which regards Ararat as just a mountain instead of a country, albeit the very mountain on which the ark rested when the waters of the Deluge began to abate. Genesis is explicit enough to have prevented the mistake, it might be thought; it says quite distinctly: "The ark rested upon the mountains of Ararat." In its day, Ararat was a great power, holding sway far to the east and to the west. But to Western Europe it has long been known as the place where the dove first plucked the olive leaf and returned with her message of hope to the ark.

The Independent Republic of Ararat is not by any means the smallest republic in the world. Both the little Republic of Andorra, in the Pyrenees, and San Marino are much smaller, the latter state being actually debarred from artillery produce from lack of space, or so it is said.

Czechoslovak Gold Coins.

According to a report from Bohemia printed in the Berliner Morgenpost of Aug. 16, gold coins of the new Czecho-Slovak State are already being more or less surreptitiously circulated there. The coins are 20-"zekel" and 10-"zekel" pieces and are said to have been coined in France. The "zekel," which, of course, is intended to be the monetary unit of the new state, is worth about 20 cents. Silver 1-"zekel" pieces are also reported to be in circulation.

LIFE IN HUN PRISONS

CAPT. BAPTIST L. JOHNSTON TELLS EXPERIENCES.

An Occasional Camp Commander Was Humane, But Former Toronto Bank Manager Describes Case of Young Aviator Who Was Tied to Horse of Captors by Rope and Forced to Run.

MEN who are arriving in England from the colony, almost three hundred strong, of Canadians interned in Holland, bring with them stories of years at the mercy of the Huns, subject by day and night to their caprice, not knowing at what time injury or death might be visited upon them, yet through it all keeping a stout heart, succouring their fellows who were worse off than themselves, and taking at the enemy whatever chance life offered. They are stories that are not without humor, now that it is over for them, but the general tenor of them is grim and ugly.

Among those who have returned is Capt. Baptist L. Johnston, of the Third Battalion.

Capt. Johnson was manager of the Dominion Bank, at the Queen and Victoria streets branch, Toronto. He was second in command to Major Bickford, "C" Company, and was taken prisoner at Ypres on April 24th, 1915. He was operated upon for appendicitis in Brandenburg Military Hospital on Nov. 17, 1917, and though he believes the operation was not necessary, he was convalescent in hospital too soon, and the resulting physical condition qualified him for repatriation.

At Bischofswerde, where Capt. Johnston spent two years, and where, to give the Hun his due, the treatment was fairly fair, all told, there were some twenty-five Canadian officers, Russians, Belgians, Italians and Frenchmen, who fell together at first under the hope, apparently, that they would fight amongst themselves, but soon got along so well together that they were finally separated according to their nationalities. The Russian officers took particular advantage of contact with the British, and it is predicted that they will be a powerful influence when they get back to their native country.

Crefeld, to which he was removed from Bischofswerde, he describes as a very good camp. There were about eight hundred British there, but the authorities got the idea that there was an escape planned whereby they would break through in a body across the Dutch border, and they were removed to Schwarmstedt and Strohen, in the Hanover swamps, and to other camps.

The exit from Crefeld was amusing to watch. The officers were marched off carrying their kits, though they could stagger along under, and it was a motley collection that they had accumulated during their captivity. Some had pictures, some had suitcases, some carried canaries in cages, others led dogs and cats, or carried chickens. Bedding, utensils, food, and the things most treasured. They looked like traveling Christmas trees. Capt. Johnston had one lot on pictures, and he struggled along with a heavy portfolio of them as far as Cologne, and then with a long tramp to the station, and finally had to leave them on the road, offering a bystander a reward if he would carry them, but he never saw them again.

At Schwarmstedt the camp was in the wilds, and the officers took advantage of the fact to work in a state of nature, clad in the mild breezes which swept over the swamps, in the building of a swimming hole. There was a little two-foot creek meandering near the camp, and by digging out and damming this they created a pond of water on which they could have a mile swim, and where they spent lots of their leisure. Some fished there as assiduously as unsuccessfully.

At the camp at Holzminden, to which they were transferred from Schwarmstedt, conditions were what might be expected in monstrously unsweet officered camp in Germany. An incident serves to illustrate the character of the institution and of Capt. Niemeyer, the camp commandant, who, by the way, was in Toronto since the war started, and who managed to get back to Germany. There had been an escape of a number of officers; they had been captured, and were being brought back. When the news spread a number of Canadians rushed to the windows to see them march in. They looked down from the third storey of the building in which they were incarcerated, and were observed by the commandant, who directed the guards to fire through the upper panes of the windows at which the Canadians were standing. Similar incidents occurred more than once. Fortunately none of them were injured. In this camp, during the latter war rife, for instance, the prisoners were grossly overcharged for wood and for hot water.

Flight Lieut. Davies, son of L. E. Davies, of Toronto, had been forced to make a landing within the German lines, and was brought into a camp by two Uhlans, who got a rope around his neck and tied the ends to their saddles. In this manner they brought him in by heavy, sheep-lined flying boots, twenty-five kilometres, and he declared that he could not have managed to keep up with the Uhlans had not become tired of riding and let him get up into the saddle for five kilometres.

Conditions in the camp latterly indicate that the Germans were very short of food, very short of materials, but rich in discipline. Whenever a German officer approached the privates sprang to attention and jerk round on their heels, so that they shall always face him, like a ramrod on a pivot.

To make persons appear two inches taller a Chicago man has invented metal forms to be placed in shoes.

Got Judge's Lunch.

Having a busy court day, Judge Crawford, of Brantford, ordered a tasty luncheon sent to his chambers from the delicatessen. The waiter was obliged to pass the prisoners' cage on route, and was hailed by one of the inmates with, "Say, bring that here."

"It's for me." The unsuspecting waiter did so, and the judge raged over the loss of a luncheon not recoverable by any process of law.

Only One In Captivity.

Vancouver has just received as an addition to the population of its Stanley Park Zoo a baby mountain goat, the first and only animal of its kind ever held in captivity anywhere.

THREE DARING EXPLOITS.

Deeds of Valor That Won Victoria Cross.

The London Gazette records the awarding of 15 new Victoria Crosses, of which three went to Canadians. The splendid exploits of the latter are thus officially described:

Lt.-Col. Cyril Wesley Peak, D.S.O., of a Manitoba regiment, for most conspicuous bravery and skilful leading when in attack under intense fire. His command quickly captured its first objective and progress to further objectives was held up by enemy machine-gun fire on his right flank. Quickly realizing the extremely difficult, Lt.-Col. Peak pushed forward and made a personal reconnaissance under heavy machine-gun fire across the streets of ground which was heavily swept with fire. Having reconnoitred the position, he returned and reorganized his battalion, and acting upon knowledge personally gained, pushed them forward and arranged for protection of his flanks. He then went out under the most intense artillery and machine-gun fire, interrupted his work and gave them necessary directions, pointing out where they were to make for and thus personally made for a Canadian infantry battalion to push forward. To this battalion he subsequently gave the requisite support by his splendid display of coolness and fine qualities of leadership. He personally led the advance and caused it to be successful although always under heavy machine-gun and artillery fire, and contributed largely to the success of a brigade attack.

The second Victoria Cross was awarded to Lieut. Rutherford, Lieut. Rutherford, M.C., M.M., of Quebec, of a Quebec regiment, for the most conspicuous bravery, initiative and devotion to duty. When in command of an assaulting party, Lieut. Rutherford found himself a considerable distance in advance of his men, and at the same moment observed a fully armed and strong enemy party outside a gun pit, standing fast, and beckoned to them with his revolver to come to him. In return they waved to him to come to them. He boldly did this and informed them they were his prisoners. An enemy officer disputed this fact, and invited Lieut. Rutherford to enter the gun pit box, which invitation he discreetly declined. By a masterly bluff, however, he persuaded the enemy that they were surrounded and the whole party, numbering 45, including two officers and three machine guns, surrendered to him. Lieut. Rutherford subsequently induced the enemy officer to stop the fire of a machine gun close by. Lieut. Rutherford took advantage of this opportunity to hasten the advance of his men to his support. He then proceeded on the right an assaulting party that was held up by heavy machine-gun fire from another pill box. Indicating an objective to the remainder of his party, he attacked the pill box with a Lewis gun section and captured it, further 35 prisoners with machine guns, thus enabling the party to continue the advance. This officer's bold and gallant initiative and very marked essentially to the capture of the main objective and was a wonderful inspiration to all ranks in pressing home the attack on a very strong position.

Acting Sergeant Arthur George Knight, 1st Battalion Alberta regiment, was awarded the Victoria Cross for the most conspicuous bravery, skill and devotion to duty, when after an unsuccessful attack Knight led a bombing section forward under very heavy fire of all description and engaged the enemy at close quarters. Seeing that his party continued to be held up, he dashed forward alone, bayonetting several enemy machine-gunners and mortar crews and forcing the remainder to retire in confusion. He then brought forward a Lewis gun and directed fire upon the retreating enemy, inflicting many casualties. Sergt. Knight in the meantime acted advance of his platoon in pursuit saw a party of about 20 of the enemy enter a deep dug which led off the trench. He again dashed forward alone, and having killed one officer and two non-commissioned officers, he captured twenty of other ranks. Subsequently he routed single-handed another enemy party which opposed the platoon's advance. On each occasion he displayed the greatest valor under fire at very close range, and by the example of his courage, gallantry and initiative was a wonderful inspiration to all. This very gallant non-commissioned officer was subsequently fatally wounded.

Canada's Food Exports.

In the twelve months ending September, 1,462,749,000 worth of merchandise was exported from Canada.

Of this total more than $604,000,000, well on to one-half, was made up of products of the farm, animal products accounting for $163,418,000, and other agricultural produce for $440,742,000.

The nearest approach to the value of farm exports was in manufactures, which represented a total of $579,597,000.

Of cheese we exported 172,000,000 pounds in the twelve months ending with September; of butter, 6,500,000 pounds; of bacon, 130,745,000 pounds; of beef, 98,716,000 pounds; of pork, 19,188,000 pounds; of canned meats, 5,394,000 pounds; of wheat flour, 10,229,000 barrels; of wheat, 105,234,000 bushels; of milk and cream, $7,747,264, and of living animals, $21,773,000.

Lady Rhondda.

Lady Rhondda, wife of the late Viscount Rhondda, who was British Food Controller, is a firm believer in the principles of equality of the sexes and proposes to claim the right as a peeress to sit in the House of Lords.

Gander Was Captured by Kraft.

Policeman Kraft of Kitchener has redeemed the promise of his name. When a wing-wearied gander alighted within the limits of his beat a short time ago, he cautiously gum-shoed forward and made the bird prisoner. The victim of Kraft's craftiness failed to give a satisfactory account of itself and its case was remanded until Thanksgiving.

Loan Shark King Dead.

D. H. Tolman, known from coast to coast as the "King of Loan Sharks," has just died in New York, leaving a fortune of $7,259,344. He operated more than sixty agencies throughout Canada and the United States.

On the Wife.

"Do you find your wife an inspiration?"

"She keeps me hustling, anyhow," answered the poet as he went feverishly on with his work.

Advertising!

THE biggest men in the country have found that the easiest way to spell success is to A-D-V-E-R-T-I-S-E. Suppose the newspaper did not publish the news, how would the people know what is happening? If you don't publish the Store News how will the people know about your goods? You can never sell the goods people do not know you have.

Advertising is telling about your stock. The firm that advertises gets ahead, every time, of the firm that does not advertise. Shop-worn and out-of-date stock is the penalty merchants pay for not advertising.

PRINTING!

Counter Check Books
Letter Heads
Posters
Envelopes
Menu Cards
Statement Heads
Programmes
Dodgers
Calling Cards
Memorial Cards
Circulars
Bill Heads
Wedding Cards
Note Heads

We guarantee our work

The Napanee Express

HOW THIS NERVOUS WOMAN GOT WELL

Told by Herself. Her Sincerity Should Convince Others.

Christopher, Ill.—"For four years I suffered from irregularities, weakness, nervousness, and pains in my side. I was run down condition. Two of our best doctors failed to do me any good. I heard so much about what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for others, I tried it, and was cured. I am no longer nervous, am regular, and in excellent health. I believe the Compound will cure any female trouble."—Mrs. ALICE HEILER, Christopher, Ill.

Nervousness is often a symptom of weakness or some functional derangement, which may be relieved by this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as thousands of women have found by experience.

If complications exist, write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for suggestions in regard to your ailment. The result of its long experience is at your service.

THE SANDBAG IN WAR.

Plays Important Part In Protecting the Men.

"Has anyone realized the part which the sandbag plays in this war? It is not only a protective barrier against bullets, but it is used as nearly every turn in the life of the soldier in the line," writes Capt. R. F. W. Rees.

"It is a wonderful thing, the sandbag. Rations come up in it; once a day it brings the home letter that are looked forward to more than anything else; it is hung up in the trench for the safe deposition of odds and paper; the wise old soldier wraps it round his feet when he has to negotiate slippery trench boards, or when he has to sleep on a cold fire step.

"These are only a few of the auxiliary uses of the sandbag. It is on the building of homes that it comes into its very own. When you cease to live in a numbered house in a select street, and have for address a map reference in a sunken road in France, you forget the bricks and mortar of civilisation and settle down to the sandbag habit. There is no housing problem to face. If you find no room, you pay a visit to the nearest it. If Dame Fortune proves propitious—or unlucky—you persuade a sapper corporal to supervise the job for you. It is a thing we engaged the enemy at close quarters.' Seeing that his party continued to be held up, he dashed forward alone, bayonetting several enemy machine-gunners and mortar crews and forcing the remainder to retire in confusion. He then brought forward a Lewis gun and directed fire upon the retreating enemy, inflicting many casualties. Sergt. Knight in the meantime acted advance of his platoon in pursuit saw a party of about 20 of the enemy enter a deep dug which led off the trench. He again dashed forward alone, and having killed one officer and two non-commissioned officers, he captured twenty of other ranks. Subsequently he routed single-handed another enemy party which opposed the platoon's advance. On each occasion he displayed the greatest valor under fire at very close range, and by the example of his courage, gallantry and initiative was a wonderful inspiration to all. This very gallant non-commissioned officer was subsequently fatally wounded.

"Canada's Food Exports.

In the twelve months ending September, 1,462,749,000 worth of merchandise was exported from Canada.

Of this total more than $604,000,000, well on to one-half, was made up of products of the farm, animal products accounting for $163,418,000, and other agricultural produce for $440,742,000.

The nearest approach to the value of farm exports was in manufactures, which represented a total of $579,597,000.

Of cheese we exported 172,000,000 pounds in the twelve months ending with September; of butter, 6,500,000 pounds; of bacon, 130,745,000 pounds; of beef, 98,716,000 pounds; of pork, 19,188,000 pounds; of canned meats, 5,394,000 pounds; of wheat flour, 10,229,000 barrels; of wheat, 105,234,000 bushels; of milk and cream, $7,747,264, and of living animals, $21,773,000.

Lady Rhondda.

Lady Rhondda, wife of the late Viscount Rhondda, who was British Food Controller, is a firm believer in the principles of equality of the sexes and proposes to claim the right as a peeress to sit in the House of Lords.

Gander Was Captured by Kraft.

Policeman Kraft of Kitchener has redeemed the promise of his name. When a wing-wearied gander alighted within the limits of his beat a short time ago, he cautiously gum-shoed forward and made the bird prisoner. The victim of Kraft's craftiness failed to give a satisfactory account of itself and its case was remanded until Thanksgiving.

Loan Shark King Dead.

D. H. Tolman, known from coast to coast as the "King of Loan Sharks," has just died in New York, leaving a fortune of $7,259,344. He operated more than sixty agencies throughout Canada and the United States.

On the Wife.

"Do you find your wife an inspiration?"

"She keeps me hustling, anyhow," answered the poet as he went feverishly on with his work.

"Now the Sandbag Road, old thing, that is where we be;
Jerry-builder, architect, landlord and lessee—
We are all the lot in one (how'd you like the load?)
Living at co-ordinates, down the Sandbag Road!"

Only One Left.

At the camp Y.M.C.A. a lonesome and pathetic-looking soldier sat playing the phonograph. His mouth was drawn and he appeared homesick. The tune he was playing was "There's No Place Like Home." He played the record again and again. Finally a sympathetic "Y" secretary asked him if he was blue and thinking of the folks at home. He only replied the soldier, "I ain't thinkin' of nothin'. All the other records are busted."

Winnipeg Proud of Its Mosquito.

Winnipeg is proclaiming with pride the presence of a really-and-truly mosquito, a live one at that, as proof of its salubrious climate. The refugee from Africa is the personal property of one V. A. Driver, but has been on exhibition in the show window of the Manitoba Free Press.

Chatham Has Fine Park Plan.

The Chatham Horticultural Society is arranging to import a quantity of poppies from the battlefields of Flanders to be transplanted in Tecumseh Park, where they will form a beautiful and symbolic memorial to the hero dead.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Have You Seen
BEAVER BOARD
Paneled Walls and Ceilings?

THEY far surpass lath, plaster and wall-paper in beauty, durability, ease of application, and economy.

They deaden sound, resist heat and cold, retard fire, resist shocks or strains, do not crack, chip or deteriorate with age.

BEAVER BOARD can be used in new or remodeled buildings of every type.

We carry full stock and can furnish sizes as ordered, with full information about use, application, etc.

APPLY TO

MADOLE HARDWARE CO.
'PHONE 13,
NAPANEE, ONTARIO

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP and TOBACCO STORE.
Best of Attention. Careful Workmen
Quality Brands of Cigars, Tobacco, Cigarrets, Pipes, Etc.
PAUL KILLORIN, - Proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP
HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.
Everything Neat and Sanitary. Best of Service Guaranteed.
GIVE US A CALL.

HARRY E. SMITH
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Strictly Private and Confidential.
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee
0-1-m

FRED CHINNECK
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Chinneck's Jewellery Store
Next Wallace's Drug Store
Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential. 39

JOHN T. GRANGE
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Grange Block, John Street,
Strictly Private and Confidential.

SYMINGTON'S
Is the place to get the Following Goods :

FEEDS
Cotton Seed Meal, Ruby Chop Barley Feed. Cracked Corn. Feed Wheat, Etc.

SEEDS
Timothy, Alsike, Clover, Alfalfa, Flower Seeds, Lawn Grass, Etc.
Also Hen Supplies, Garden Seeds, and Plants.

THOS. SYMINGTON,
NAPANEE, ONT. 50-tf

FRUIT TREES and PLANTS
FOR SPRING PLANTING

We need no further introduction than the fact that we have been in the Nursery Business SIXTY-ONE YEARS, and are now prepared to meet existing conditions by offering our high grade trees and plants direct to customers at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Send for our illustrated circulars of hardy varieties which you can order direct and save the agent's commission, of which you get the benefit. Our prices will be sure to interest you and all stock is absolutely first-class and true to name.

The Chase Brothers Co.,
of Ontario, Limited
Nurserymen
Established 1857
COLBORNE, - ONT.
6-20

For good Coffee go to Kelly's Grocery for his Special Blend ground fresh.

PHOTOS **Amateurs Attention** Picture Framing
Have your FILMS DEVELOPED and PRINTED by a Practical Photographer, at
THE COOKE STUDIO
Next to Napanee Post Office.
ENLARGING COPYING

Notice to The Trade!
Order Your
Soft Drinks
From
The Lennox Beverage Works,
'Phone 275, Napanee.
Sole Agents for

THE NATIONAL BREWERIES Limited, -	Montreal, Que.
GRANTS SPRINGS BREWERY CO., -	Hamilton, Ont.
HAMILTON BREWING ASSOCIATION -	Hamilton, Ont.

2 1-2 p. c. Ale, Lager, and Porter.
Write for Prices.

We specialize in all kinds of
CARBONATED DRINKS
and ship to all local outside points.

THE LENNOX BEVERAGE WORKS,
East Street, - Napanee, Ont.
Near of Daly's Tea Warehouse.
Try Our Unfermented Fruit Wines.

Mr. Farmer

Are you getting the best results from your cows? If so you have cream to sell as the best results obtainable are by separating the milk, and thus having the skim milk for feeding purposes.

GROW GOOD CALVES AND PIGS AND SELL US YOUR CREAM.

Furnish you with a Cream market twelve months in the year.
Furnish you with shipping cans.
We Pay all express charges.
Will handle all your Cream sweet or sour.
Pay for it twice each month.
Pay highest market prices at all times.

Write us for further information, or call personally at our plant, where you will be welcomed by our Manager L. A. Reddick, who will gladly give you any information you may require.

Cornwall City Dairy, Napanee, Ont.
Telephone 106.

GRACE METH. CHURCH
Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.
9.30—Class meeting.
10.30—Regular Service.
11.45—Sunday School.
7.00—Regular Service.
Sermon on "An Ancient Riddle, or Some Great Casualties of the War."
Special music. The orchestra will assist.
Monday, 8.00—League meeting. Literary programme.
Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer and Praise.
Thursday, 7.00—"Three T's" meet.
Thursday, 8.00—"The Brotherhood" meets.
Friday, 8.00—Choir practice.

East End Barber Shop.
Everything neat; first class workmen; cigars and tobacco. Give me a call.
J. N. OSBORNE.

Denbigh Elections.
Reeve—Frank Rogers.
Councillors—Simon Ball, Oscar Chatson, George Jackson, William Slater.

At the Strand
There will be a crowded house to see "My Four Years in Germany," so reserve your seat in advance. One price only, adults 27c., children 16c.

Amherst Island Elections.
Reeve—Samuel Miller.
Councillors — James Gibson, William Glenn, J. Hugh Filson, Benjamin Wemp.

Coal $10 Per Ton.
We have a car of No. 1 Buckwheat Coal. This is pure Anthracite, one size smaller than Pea Coal, and works fine mixed with larger sizes.
F. E. Vanluven.

Boyes' Grocery.
We carry Tinned Fish, Sardines, Kippered Herring, Shrimps, Lobster, Pilchards, Salmon, Pork and Beans. The best black tea in town.
Phone 236. G. W. BOYES

Hogs Wanted.
Will ship on Saturday, Jan. 18th, 1919. Will pay $16.00 for select hogs, $13.00 for sows, and the raise, if any. The banks close at 1 p.m. Have your hogs in early.
J. W. HAMBLY,
G. H. WILLIAMS.

Go to M. Taylor
For wrist watches, pocket watches, Onyx, Pearl, signet and diamond rings, cuff links, necklets, and all kinds of jewelery, wedding rings wedding and shower presents. A full line of 1847 Rodgers cutlery always on hand. Marriage Licenses issued Personal attention to all watch repairing.

The Musical and Literary Club.
The second meeting of the Napanee Musical and Literary Club was held on Tuesday evening in the Oddfellows' hall. The subject chosen was Jewish Literature and music. Rev. Mr Coleman gave an interesting talk on Jewish literature, parts of which were illustrated at the piano by Mr W. T. Baird. Compositions by Mendelsohn, Rubenstein, Moscheles, Landon Ronald and Goldmark were given during the evening. Miss Joy Higgs, violinist, of Belleville, was the visiting artist and delighted all with her selections.

You can get Robinson's Patent Barley at WALLACE'S Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

Notice to Returned Soldiers
As secretary of local Branch, Soldier's Aid Commission, I have been asked to report on following: (1) number of men returned to county and their addresses. (2) number given vocational training. (3) number of men for whom suitable positions have been found. (4) number of men out of work as at December 31, 1918. Returned soldiers or their relatives are requested to call at my office **at once**, and report and give me the necessary information, or give the same to Capt R. G. H. Travers, Royal Bank, or to Reeve Mark P. Graham. If you can't call, write. **Act immediately**
W. G. WILSON.

Daly's Tea and Breen's Coffee for sale at WALLACE'S.

Young—Russell.
A very pretty wedding took place at noon, New Year's Day, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo E. Young, Green street, Napanee, when their eldest daughter, Alberta Pearl, was united in matrimony to Mr. Franklin Fred Russell, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Russell, Selby. The Rev. S. Tucker, pastor of Bridge street Methodist church, officiated, and Mr. Harry Young, brother of the bride, played the wedding march. The bride, who was unattended, entered the parlor, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, on the arm of her father, and was preceeded by her little cousins, Miss Helen Cook, Bellesville, and Miss Rebecca Smith, of Deseronto, carrying a basket of pink carnations. The bride was prettily attired in a gown of white silk crepe-de-chene, and carried a bouquet of white roses. The bridegroom's gift to the bride was a diamond necklace and to the flower girls rings set with pearls. After the ceremony the happy couple and seventy guests sat down to a sumptous dinner. The bridal couple left on the 3.30 train for Toronto, Hamilton and Carlisle. On their return they will reside near Selby. The popularity of the bride was tangibly shown by the many beautiful gifts.

Tanlac for sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Hess Poultry Panacea will start your hens laying—get a package at WALLACE'S. agents for Napanee.

WE SELL
PLUSH BUTTONS
—FOR—
PLUSH COATS
—ALSO—
BUTTONS
Suitable for
LADIES' SUITS
JAMES WALTERS,
Merchant Tailoring, - Napanee.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH
Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.
10.30—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.00—Evening service.
Wednesday, 7.30—Midweek meeting for prayer and Bible study.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH
Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church:
Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, B. A., Pastor.
10.30—Holy Communion.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening Prayer.
Wednesday, 4.00 — Confirmation Class.
Wednesday, 7.30 — Evening Prayer.
Thursday, 7.30—A.Y.P.A.

RED CROSS SOCIETY

90 pairs of socks have just been forwarded by the Society to the Navy League Headquarters at Halifax.

The following shipment of refugee clothing was sent to headquarters last week: 24 petticoats, 18 bonnets, 6 jackets and 3 pairs mittens.

There is still a great demand for the refugee work, so we ask all our workers to be out this week to help the splendid cause, as there is plenty of sewing for all.

The work-room will be open Saturday afternoon as usual when we hope there will be many members present.

White Ivory toilet articles, the newest goods at prices less than you would pay elsewhere.
M. PIZZARIELLO,
Market Square.

Kienzo Tooth Paste, as advertised in the "Saturday Evening Post"—for sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC SERVICE AND RED CROSS WORK
Through the "U. E. Loyalist" Chapter, I.O.D.E.

We wish to thank Mrs A. S. Kimmerly sincerely for most kindly knitting another sweater for us. She has already knit 5, and for the donation of a fine blue cloth woman's coat for the destitute French.

Mrs Thos. Symington has also knit many sleeveless sweaters for us, which all go to the Navy. She is also a splendid and indefatigable machine sewer, and we feel very grateful to her for her faithful service.

All holders of red coin card stocking for relief of destitute French children, not yet returned will kindly turn them in at the I. O. D. E. work rooms on Monday 20th inst., as the date for the return of them to headquarters in Toronto is already past.

Report of the coin card stocking collection in this locality will be given next week; the returns not yet being complete.

At a special meeting of the U. E. L. Chapter, I. O. D. E. will be held on Monday 20th inst. for nomination of Officers, the Belgian relief committee meeting will in consequence be held on Tuesday 21st inst. at 3.30 o'clock at the residence of the convener, Mrs. F. S. Richardson, John st. All members and collectors are requested to accept this notification and attend if possible.

The work room is open every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon.

Biggin's White Hellibore, mixed with cement is recommended by stock men for lice on cattle. Sold at WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

TRINITY METH. CHURCH
Rev. C. W. DeMille, Minister
9.45—Morning class.
10.30—Morning worship.
11.45—Sunday School.
6.30—Organ Recital.
7.00—Evening worship.
Tuesday, 6.30—C. G. I. T.
Wednesday, 7.30—S. School entertainment.
Thursday, 6.30—C.S.E.T.
Thurs., 8.00—Choir practice.

POULTRY MANAGEMENT
To Make the Farm Flock Pay Best Only One Must Have Charge.

Electric Lighting Is a Great Convenience on the Farm—Wiring Costs About $100, While a Small Plant Should Not Exceed $500.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

SUCCESSFUL poultry-keepers are found much more frequently among those who operate what is termed a "one-man plant" than elsewhere. This simply means that poultry require some one person's attention, or that personal attention is so important that it is usually not to be found efficient among the ordinary laborers.

Poultry know the time of day when it is customary to feed them, and, perhaps, equally as well all other daily tasks. They respond fairly well to the bond of sympathy of the feeder. If the feeder rushes into the pen and throws the feed around the poultry usually rush out of the way or out of the doors if they can get there. Fright reduces egg production. Particularly nervous hens, when badly frightened, sometimes cease laying for several days. The person caring for the poultry should be fond of them and take an interest in them. One's interest usually goes up or down with the production of the flock. To maintain keen interest when the production is low, or when the flock is out of condition, is the real test. If you hold on and study the flock, generally speaking, you will succeed.

A change of attendants, even when both are good at the work, nearly always means a decrease in production for some days. The careful feeder knows just about what this or that flock requires as to quantity of feed, etc., and further, he or she usually goes about the work on a definite plan so that in time the birds know just what to expect, not only as to time and quantity of feed given, but the movements of the attendants in the pen.

The writer ventures to assert that if the poultry on the farms of Ontario were, on each farm, given over to one person to look after, that there would be a very great increase in the success of the undertaking as well as a very large increase in the production; even as much as twenty-five per cent. in many instances.

No line of live stock responds more to careful attention than poultry. The boy or girl on the farm can learn much of how to feed and what to feed. They may learn something of the problems in breeding.

Successful poultry-keepers know that there is a time to hatch and rear, a time to cull, a time to sell, a time to clean and disinfect, as well as a time to feed.

Plenty of farmers are making money from poultry, but they know poultry does well only when given careful and systematic attention.—Prof. W. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

Principles of Electric Lighting.

In the year 1800, Volta, a famous Italian physicist, discovered that if a plate of copper and one of zinc were placed in weak sulphuric acid, and connected by a wire above the acid, there was transmitted along the wire a certain amount of energy, which transmission we speak of as a current of electricity, comparing it to a current of water. As it requires pressure or head to make water flow, so it requires electric pressure to make electricity flow. The pressure of the simple cell described above is called a volt, in honor of its discoverer. A dynamo generating 32 volts would have a pressure equal to that of 32 simple cells.

Electric energy passing through wires will heat them white hot, hence electricity may be used for lighting. Current for this purpose usually has a pressure of 110 volts, when supplied by light and power companies, but private plants usually generate only about 32 volts. All current generated by dynamos is alternating when made, i.e., it flows in one direction for half a revolution of the dynamo and then in the opposite direction during the other half, but by fitting the dynamo with a commutator (which means changer) these waves of current may all be sent in the same direction along the distribution lines. It is then called direct current or D.C.

Now alternating current, or A.C., may be used for lighting, just as well as D.C. If the alternations are very rapid the light is perfectly steady, but if too slow the lights will fluctuate in brightness, and the light is hard on the eyes. Many light and power companies supply A.C.

However, A.C. cannot be used to charge storage cells and hence private plants which usually have storage batteries must use of the D.C. variety. This is also true of lighting systems for automobiles.

One-horse power will run 20 ordinary tungsten lamps, each giving from 23 to 24 candle-power, while if they are nitrogen filled each lamp will give about 45 c.p., hence it would take only about half as many to give the same light as before. As the ordinary farm probably would not require more than, say, four lights on at average of two hours per day, taking the whole year round, it is easily seen that the amount of power required is very small. The outlay for wiring the buildings varies a great deal with circumstances, but probably $100 would be a fair average.

Where one is too far from the distribution lines of any existing power plant he may install a small plant of his own. The original cost of these will run from $300 to $500, depending on size and type, and they interest on this amount would be the largest part of the cost of light for the farm, the cost of running the plant being only a few cents per day.—R. Graham, B.S.A., O. A. College, Guelph.

Tanlac for sale at WALLACE'S

FURS---
Have your Furs Made to Order.
Remodelling and Repairing
Satisfactorily Done.
First door west of R. B. Allen's Music Store,
Market Square, Napanee.
MRS. L. JOHNSTON
Experience with Simmons' Furriers and Robinson Co. 44

Hard and soft cut wood for sale. 'Phone 53.
ROBT. LIGHT. 44 tf

The Candy Store
Our Homemade Candy continues to please our patrons.
If you have not tried it call and get some on your way home. Your wife and family will appreciate it.
CHOCOLATES of all sorts and prices
P. PAPPAS
'Phone 208
The Candy Store.

Peace and Prosperity

The greatest war in history is over and won. Now WORK and PRODUCTION is imperative.

I have tripled the capacity of my plant.

Now is the time to get in on that market, either here or in Europe, get in, and hold it.

HOW TO DO IT

Look around and see if there is any one thing or many that you can do to make your place suitable for greater production.

A New Home may do it, by increasing enery, a new machine by saving labour, better pens for hogs, hens or cattle, or a new granary may save cost in one year.

If you tell me what you would like to do, I will tell you the cost, not only of one item, but the whole cost, and can sell you Lumber, Asbestos and Beaver Board, Asbestos and Cedar Shingles, BRANTFORD ROOFING Sheathing Papers and other supplies.

W. D. MIDMER,
Lumber and Building Supplies.
Mill and East Streets, NAPANEE, ONT.
'Phone, Office 14, Residence 123.
Successors to Dafoe & Waller. 45tf

LIBERAL MEETING!

The Annual Meeting of the Lennox and Addington Liberal Association will be held in the

Town Hall,
Napanee,
Saturday,
January 18th, 1919
at 2 p. m.

Election of officers and general business.

Speakers will be secured.

B. F. DAVY, Sec'y.

Special Attraction at the Strand

Monday - Tuesday, Jan. 20-21

"My Four Years in Germany"
by Ambassador JAMES W. GERARD
The Inside History of the War.

In this wonderful Feature Film Production made from Ambassador Gerard's book, "My Four Years in Germany," you see scene after scene that eloquently express the Prussian menace to America and world freedom.

You see the over-running of Belgium, the German prison camps, the U-boat warfare, the underground pages of German diplomacy.

It is an historic document of tremendous importance to every man and woman who would know the truth, and stand loyally behind the Government.

Don't fail to see this.

Napanee Orchestra will furnish the music both nights.

There will be a crowded house to see "My Four Years in Germany" so reserve your seats in advance. One price only.

Adults 27c. Children 16c.

M. MAKER, - Proprietor

WANTED!

TO BUY

Pressed Hay and Straw.

'S. CASEY DENISON.

Centre Street, North. 'Phone 101

NEW SUITS

AT

$15.00

New Serges, New Worsteds New Tweeds—Tailored in the Latest Styles and guaranteed the Best Range of $15.00 Suits in Canada.

THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,

Napanee, Ont.

Our Diamond Rings Are Splendid Value.

Bought before the raise, so are giving the customer the benefit.

See our

$25, $50, and $100 Diamond Rings

Quality Guaranteed

F. Chinneck's Jewellery Store

Town Council

(Continued from page 1)

ate with the County in securing better railway connections with the northern part of our County, also better accommodation in Napanee. Would any action on our part help to induce the railways to build a new steam station.

(i). The fuel situation in the town is fairly hopeful. Had this been a severe winter there would assuredly have been much suffering, and even yet there would be grave danger if the railways were to become seriously blocked. There are certain places in town where it would be to the advantage of the houses and the streets and the health of the people if a few of the shade trees were cut down, and these would help to solve the fuel problem.

(j). I would ask you to decide as soon as possible what charitable and public service grants should be made, viz.: The Kingston General Hospital, Sick Children's Hospital, National Sanitarium, the Public Library, Band, etc.

(k). It is very necessary that this Committee devise some practical scheme by which the members of the Council may be advised, at least monthly, of the receipts and expenditures of each Committee and the balance standing to the credit of each Committee's appropriation.

(l). We are pleased to see that in some respects our hotel accommodations have improved during the past year, but there is anything we can do to make them more attractive?

(m). Our Market Square has always been an eyesore to me, it is so bleak and uninviting. I believe that we could secure the co-operation of the Government in helping us make that spot in front of the Armouries a thing of beauty instead of a cold and barren place. "No use," someone says, "because of the surrounding buildings". But would not that almost compel the owners to co-operate also?

STREETS.

The Streets Committee, I would draw your attention to the following matters:

(a). Tenders for street repairs will be called for and careful attention to same be exercised.

(b). Prices of oil for oiling the streets once or twice during the summer should be secured very early in the season.

(c). A comprehensive outline of all the main work to be done on the streets should be prepared and an estimate of the cost of same presented to the Council. If not enough money to do it all, as outlined, then the Council should decide what must be done. When the most suitable time arrives this work should all be done at once instead of dragging it over months and months. A competent foreman should be employed by the Committee to supervise this work.

(d). Would it not be advisable for the town to buy a "scarifier"? I understand that, owing to the sandy nature of the Prince Edward roads, the one they own can be secured at a reasonable price. It certainly proves of usefulness on our streets last year, and the purchase should be at least favorably considered.

(g). What new street repairs should be done? The little pockets forming on the recently repaired roads should be filled at once. Robert street, from Centre to Graham streets; East street, from Bridge to the Station; John street, from the Postoffice to the Station; parts of Centre street, Mill street, are all in bad condition, and should be among the first to receive your attention.

(f). Bridges should be carefully inspected.

(g). Where work is done for ratepayers or street, dirt or other materials are sold, a proper invoice in triplicate should be made out, one for the Clerk, one for the Treasurer, and one for the ratepayer, and the amount collected at once.

(h). Where it becomes necessary for the Streets Committee to have the snow shovelled around private property the cost of same should be properly kept track of and the same added by the Clerk on the Tax Roll. I would suggest that the Chairman have a special book for this class of work and record the same therein in a convenient form for the Clerk.

(i). Your Committee should see that the By-law in reference to opening up streets for water, gas or sewer connections is enforced. Permission from your Committee to open up a street should always be procured and a deposit must be made to ensure the street being left in proper repair.

(j). I still think it would be economy to open up our own quarry and prepare our own stone for the streets.

(k). All town machinery should be inspected and kept ready for immediate use. The sprinklers should be examined early.

(l). Tenders for street sprinkling as another matter that must be carefully considered. The streets to be watered must be incorporated in the Street Watering By-law and no street can be watered that are not covered by the by-law.

FIRE, WATER AND LIGHT.

For your consideration I would offer the following:

(a). You should look carefully into the appliances and see if any additions or repairs are necessary and their probable cost obtained, so that when the estimates are being prepared we will be able to intelligently decide to work on.

(b). You should frequently have an inspection made of the fire alarm system, including telephone service, apparatus and alarm boxes.

(c). Hydrants should be carefully inspected regularly and every care taken to prevent freezing.

(d). It should be someone's duty to report regularly to your Committee and to you to the Council as to the efficiency of the street lighting and any irregularity in the service.

(e). The waterworks contract will expire soon. This is the most serious matter that has come before the present Council in some years. Whether a new contract should be entered into with the town should municipally take steps to own their own system. This is a problem worthy of your keenest study and I would advise you taking the matter into your immediate consideration.

MATTERS PERTAINING TO TOWN PROPERTY.

(a). The Disposal Works, although working, is not completely ordained of. The remaining work to be done should not be very expensive and I would urge that as soon as weather conditions permit the plant should be placed in complete condition.

(b). The heating plant in the Town Hall is totally inefficient and inadequate to heat the building. It should be looked after this coming summer before the cold weather comes on.

(c). Regular inspection of all the property should be made, viz.: Town Hall, Public Library, Disposal Works, Fire Hall, etc., to see that if any repairs are necessary and an estimate should be handed in to the Finance Committee before the estimates are prepared.

(d). An inventory of all appliances and tools belonging to the town was prepared last year and filed with the Clerk. This should be checked off again each year to see that everything is on hand and in good condition.

(e). Tenders for coal or other fuel for heating corporation buildings should be called for at the proper time.

MARKET AND POLICE COMMITTEE.

(a). A constant watch should be kept on the town scales to see that nothing goes wrong with them. Any suspicion, whether true or ill-founded, works to the detriment of the town. It is well to let the farmer know that we are most anxious to protect him. His interests are our interests. A frequent inspection by the Committee will continue to assure the correctness of the scales.

(b). In your keeping is the town's standing as a good moral community in which to live. I would, as I did last year, urge on you that you see to it that a strict code is laid on all immoral practices, swearing in public places, etc. Let us see to it that ours is a town in which people feel safe to live and in which to bring up their children.

(c). The number of pool room licenses and to whom they shall be granted is a matter for your consideration, and to report to this Council what you recommend.

PRINTING AND BY-LAWS COMMITTEE.

(a). A Poll Tax By-law was passed last year, but owing to the lateness in the season the regular tax roll was not ready and the amount of subsidy it entailed in preparing the same, it was left over. Shall we collect a Poll Tax this year or not? It is for you to recommend.

(b). Careful scrutiny of all printing accounts and care to avoid excess of printing and unnecessary distribution in order to cut down expenses is to be urged.

(c). All by-laws should be kept track of by your committee and you should see that they are properly enforced.

(d). Have all our returned soldiers received their certificates from the Corporation?

POOR AND SANITARY COMMITTEE.

(a). The Board of Health is composed of the Medical Health Officer, the Mayor and a third one appointed by the Council. You will kindly see that this appointment is not overlooked.

(b). During the last year the County Council have decided to accept the legacies offered them and to build a Home of Refuge, the same to be commenced seven years after the Peace Treaty is signed. In the meantime it is our duty to see that no one suffers for want of fuel or food or clothing. Your Committee have a very important work to perform. You must not let the poor suffer, but you must at the same time take all due precautions to find out who are worthy and who are not. You will find your Chief-of-Police very valuable in securing and giving you advice in these matters.

The Council during the past year helped in every way possible to stimulate the production of the various necessities, so that a continuous supply of necessities could be sent across the seas. I feel sure that this Council will, in this most trying time of reconstruction, do as much to help in the economical welfare in this little part of our great Empire, and that they will help the returning soldiers to speedily get into civil life. We also should study to see how much we can do for this our town and county, and endeavor in every way to leave it better than we found it.

I trust that these matters to which I have drawn your attention, and the other matters that may arise from time to time may receive your individual, earnest and prompt attention.

Let our labors in the Council be most harmonious, and let us endeavor in peace and harmony to work for the best welfare of our town and the greatest good to the greatest number of its citizens, so that we may finish the year 1919 with credit and honor to ourselves.

Yours faithfully,

J. E. ROBINSON,
Mayor.

Councillor Boyes entered and took his seat.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the Municipal World, soliciting subscriptions. Ordered filed.

From Dominion Road Machinery Co., re road machinery. Referred to Streets Committee.

From Canadian Re-Construction Association, re reconstruction and re-adjustment to peace conditions. Failure to provide during the coming twelve months will re-act against the country and the Association appeals to all municipalities to go ahead with construction and improvements. Referred to Finance Committee.

BY-LAWS.

A by-law providing for interim appropriations, as follows, was given its several readings, signed, sealed, numbered and finally passed:

Police and Market	$ 100 00
Fire, Water and Light	2500 00
Poor and Sanitary	200 00
Printing and By-laws	300 00
Town Property	500 00
Streets	4000 00
Contingent	500 00
Salaries	2000 00

A by-law appointing W. S. Herrington, K.C., Town Solicitor, for the year 1919, at a salary of $100.00 was given its several readings, signed, sealed, numbered and finally passed.

A by-law appointing Mr. J. L. Boyes a member of the Board of Education was given its several readings, signed, sealed, numbered and finally passed.

A by-law appointing Dr. M. A. Leonard a member of the Board of Health, was given its several readings, signed, sealed, numbered and finally passed.

A by-law appointing Court of Revision, as follows—Mayor Robinson, Councillor Boyes, Reeve Graham, Councillor Peck and Councillor MacGregor, was given its several readings, signed, sealed, numbered and finally passed.

A by-law appointing Messrs. John T. Grange and Hugh Sandlin, collectors for the year 1919, at a salary of $30.00 each, was given its several readings, signed, sealed, numbered and finally passed.

A by-law appointing Mr. George A. Cliff as Assessor for the year 1919, at a salary of $250.00, was given its several readings, signed, sealed, numbered and finally passed.

A by-law authorizing the Mayor and Treasurer to borrow from The Merchants Bank the sum of $10,000 as required, to cover interim expenditures, was given its several readings, signed, sealed, numbered, and finally passed.

Moved by Boyes Graham, seconded by Coun. MacGregor, that all cheques of the town be countersigned by Coun. Boyes, Chairman of the Finance Committee. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Boyes, seconded by Coun. Steacy, that this Council place itself on record with the County Council and assure them that this Council is in sympathy with giving the Salvation Army a grant of $5000.00, as requested. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Paul, seconded by Coun. Ming, that Mayor Robinson and Coun. Boyes be delegated from this Council to join with the County that will wait upon the County Council, re Salvation Army grant. Carried.

ACCOUNTS.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid:—

Bell Telephone Co	$ 6 25
Bell Telephone Co	6 25
Geo. Greer	22 00
Alf. Knight	22 00
F. E. Pollard	104 25

An account of the Hydro Electric Commission, $297.70, was referred to Fire, Water and Light, with power to act.

An account of A. T. Harshaw, $6.50, was referred to the Finance Committee to investigate and report at next meeting.

On motion the Council adjourned.

CHIEF BARRETT'S REPORT.

Chief Constable's Office,
Napanee, Jan'y. 1st, 1919.

To the Mayor and Council of the Corporation of the Town of Napanee.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to submit herewith this annual report of your Police Department for the year ending December 31st, 1918.

During the past year an increased number of Police Court cases have been dealt with, mostly for petty offences, only one very serious crime which involves capital punishment, has been brought before the Police Court.

Offences committed against the Criminal Code constitute about thirty per cent. of the total number of Police Court cases and are mostly minor offences.

Infractions of the Ontario Statutes and Town by-laws, Road Regulations and the Military Service Act make up the remainder.

The number of Juvenile offenders has slightly increased and I believe the cause of this is due to lack of restraint in the home. It is very noticeable that in nearly every case of juvenile delinquency, truancy is the root of the trouble, which to a careful observer means that the parents have not proper control of their children which is something to be deplored and not lightly passed over.

The various town by-laws have been fairly well observed as the table of offences will show.

The traffic by-law passed by the previous Council has been of great service in helping to regulate the increasing amount of traffic on our streets, together with the signs erected on the busiest corners, which probably there has been much adverse comment about this, to every thinking citizen any measure or means that will help to ensure a greater amount of security to the users of the public thoroughfares, must commend itself, and in enforcing this by-law, as well as in carrying out the many other duties resting upon it, this Department has endeavoured to let the law of common sense prevail.

The increase in revenue from this Department is about thirty per cent. above last year and is more than enough to meet the expenses including salaries of the Department although this is not looked upon generally as a revenue producing organization, the primary object being to enforce the Dominion, Provincial and town ordinances.

During these days of social unrest and strife due mostly to the foreign element in our midst, we have been singularly fortunate in not having to contend with conditions such as confront many municipalities in other parts of the Province and Dominion.

In recovering lost and stolen property during the past year this Department has been very fortunate, a goodly number of articles having been located and restored to rightful owners, including three automobiles, two horses and buggies, jewellery, clothing and a miscellaneous collection of smaller articles.

In the successful carrying out of the duties imposed upon your Police force in the matter of recovering stolen property and the subsequent arrest of the offender, they have been greatly assisted by the co-operation and help of other Police Departments, especially those of Kingston and Belleville, and to which we are indebted.

Under the present system of Police administration it is a vital necessity that the greatest co-operation possible shall exist among the various police departments in order to ensure the proper enforcement of the law, and only by such co-operation can any police department be successful. During the past year this Department has been able to assist in such co-operation by making inquiries for, and assisting generally other Departments and have succeeded in arresting and handing over no less than twenty-five offenders to the different Police Departments of the Dominion, including offenders against the Military Service Act.

I regret to have to report that during the past year a prisoner escaped from the town lockup, due to a weakness in one of the cells, which is now being replaced and put in such a condition as will make any further attempt to break out practically impossible.

To this Department has fallen the duties and responsibilities of the Fuel Commissioner, which is no light task, but this office has been greatly assisted by the mild weather of the preceding two months, and unless unforeseen circumstances arise the fuel situation here need not cause any alarm.

Generally speaking Police work cannot very well be tabulated, but as near as can be done in figures the following is a list of the work for the past year.

Complaints received	189
Complaints investigated	140
Police Court cases	106
Convictions	93
Dismissed	9
Committed to Higher Court	1
Cases pending	2
Appeared on summons	71
Arrested on warrant	19
Arrested without warrant	15
Offenders, male	86
Offenders, female	7
Offenders, juvenile	12
Classified Offences	
Breaches of Motor Vehicles Act	32
Breaches of Ontario Temperance Act	1
Breaches Military Service Act	1
Breaches Food regulations	1
Breaches Anti-loafing Law	1
Breaches Children's Protection Act	3
Breaches Truancy Act	1
Selling cigarettes to minors	1
Allowing minors to frequent poolrooms	1
Non-support by husband	2
Assault	3
Vagrancy	2
Theft	11
Refusing to pay wages	1
Sedition	1
Obtaining money under false pretence	1
Gambling	1
Wilful damage to property	2
Fraud	2
Trespass	2
Murder	1
Failing to produce registration card	1
Peddling without license	1
Cruelty to animals	1
Infractions of town traffic by-law	7
Infractions of town streets by-law	3
Infractions of town morality by-law	2
Arrested for other Departments including offenders under Military Service Act	25
Communications received	348
Communications sent out	446
Phone calls	97
Inquiries from other Departments	87
Persons taken to outside Institutions	5
All'n enemies reported	3
Notices served under Streets by-laws	45
Calls to fires	7
Calls to accidents	11
Doors in buildings found unfastened at night	5
Transients given protection in cells	10
Persons extradited to United States	1
Fines and fees collected in Police Court	$1002.50
Licenses collected	695 75
Loot and stolen property recovered	3847.80

In conclusion I desire to thank the Mayor and Council of last year for their consideration and help rendered to this Department,

Respectfully submitted,
Your obedient servant,
F. W. BARRETT,
Chief Constable.

Music.

If you are thinking of buying a Piano, Organ, Talking Machine (Victor or Edison), or Sewing Machine, see us before you buy. We trade for anything. Terms to suit purchaser. Hundreds of references. Hundreds of records. Come and see them.

VANLUVEN BROS.
Napanee and Moscow.

For chapped hands or roughness of the skin use Walladerma winter balm.—Sold only at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

TEXAS PHYSICIAN TREATS 1400 FLU CASES IN MONTH.

Dr J. W. Sandlin Has Found Tanlac to be Great Remedy for His Patients.

The following letter from Dr. J. W. Sandlin, one of the most prominent physicians of Southern Texas, has been received at the Tanlac offices and gives indisputable evidence as to the value of Tanlac as a reconstructive tonic for persons who are recuperating from the after effects of Spanish Influenza. His letter follows:

Humble, Texas, Nov. 5, 1918

"Dear Sir:

Just a few lines in reference to Tanlac. I have found your preparation to be a wonderful reconstructive tonic, and in my opinion it has no equal in its line. I have found it the best tonic to be had to build up my patients who have had Spanish Influenza. I have treated within the past month about 1400 cases, and have never been able to get sufficient Tanlac to supply our people.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Dr. J. W. Sandlin."

Dr. Sandlin not only enjoys a very large practice as a leading physician, but he is also a man of wide influence and ranks as a leading citizen of the enterprising little city of Humble, Texas.

"As a practising physician of sixteen years' experience, Dr. Sandlin was quick to recognize the superior tonic properties of Tanlac over other remedies and unhesitatingly and voluntarily gave Tanlac his unqualified indorsement.

Although the Influenza epidemic greatly subsided for a short time, it is to-day breaking out anew in its very worst form from practically one end of the country to the other and continues to claim its victims by the thousands.

According to latest reports, over 350,000 people have already died from the disease.

Persons who have had Influenza are oftentimes left in a very weakened, run down condition and unless the greatest care is taken, both as to habits and diet, serious complications are apt to follow. If you are in this condition nothing on earth will build you up like Tanlac, as is clearly proven by the experience of Dr. Sandlin and other well known physicians who are using it so successfully in their daily practice.

As a reconstructive tonic and body builder, Tanlac is without an equal and contains the very elements needed by the system to restore you to your normal strength and weight and to fortify your system against attack.

In connection with the Tanlac treatment it is necessary to keep the bowels open by taking Tanlac Laxative Tablets, samples of which are included with every bottle of Tanlac.

Tanlac is sold in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store, in Camden East by R. J. OSTER, in Wagarville by S. JACKSON.

Many people cannot take the ordinary salts—we have Rexall Effervescent Salts, pleasant to the taste and more gentle in action —WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

Talking Machines.

Buy your talking machine where you can hear records for it. We are sole agents for the celebrated Victor records and keep a large stock on hand. See us before you buy.

VANLUVEN BROS.,
Napanee.
2-6

FOR SALE

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation have listed with me the properties on practically one end of the country to the other and continues to claim its victims by the thousands. Napanee, Ont. Solicitor, Agent, Napanee, Ont. 39tf

BUY

War-Savings Stamps

On Sale at all

MONEY-ORDER POST OFFICES AND BANKS

WHEREVER THIS SIGN IS DISPLAYED

W.S.S.

BUY War-Savings Stamps for $4.00 each, place them on the Certificate, which will be given to you; have your Stamps registered against loss, free of charge at any Money-Order Post Office; and on the first day of 1924, Canada will pay you $5.00 each for your stamps.

As an aid to the purchase of W.-S. S. you can buy THRIFT Stamps for 25 cents each. Sixteen of these Thrift Stamps on a Thrift Card will be exchanged for a W.-S. S. Thrift Stamps do not bear interest. Their virtue is that they enable you to apply every 25 cents you can save towards the purchase of a Government, interest-bearing security.

"If high rates of interest must be paid on Government borrowings it is but right that every man, woman, and child should have the opportunity to earn this interest."—*Sir Thomas White.*

$5.00 for $4.00

WRIGLEY'S

Is Sealed!

LOOK for the sealed package, but have an eye out also for the name WRIGLEY'S

That name is your protection against inferior imitations. Just as the sealed package is protection against impurity.

The Greatest Name in Goody-Land—

The Flavour Lasts

The Salvation Army Million Dollar Fund

MAIL YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO ONE OF THE TREASURERS BELOW, OR TO COMMISSIONER RICHARDS, 20 ALBERT ST., TORONTO

We MUST provide for the need of the Soldier and his family!

It is absolutely necessary to ensure certain safeguards and comforts to our boys over there and over here, so that they may be re-established in Canada, strong in body and soul, contented that we at home have stood by them to the finish. What sacrifice can we make for the boys who were prepared to sacrifice everything for us?

What the Salvation Army Has Done

It has provided comforts for fighting men since the twelfth day of the War.
Hundreds of thousands of parcels of food and clothing for the boys.
Tens of thousands of beds in Hostels in daily use in France, England and Canada.
197 Huts for Soldiers.
1,200 uniformed workers.
45 ambulances.
Thousands of War widows cared for.
Looked after soldiers' families.
Labored for the Master.
Helped to preserve the home ties.
Given the MOTHER touch to lonely men.

What Remains to be Done

Keep the Hostels open and open more, so that every returning soldier can get a clean bed and wholesome meals at a price he can afford to pay.

Provide comforts and safeguards for our boys, advancing into Germany, as well as those coming home and needing a place to eat and sleep, in Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, London, Chatham, Winnipeg or Vancouver.

Guide and assist soldiers' families, especially the widows and orphans.

Soldiers Home January Coming Campaign 19th to 25th

THE SALVATION ARMY

The Salvation Army is equipped and organized to take care of the soldiers' URGENT AND PERSONAL needs—needs that are imperative. It has never made a general appeal for funds to carry on this work until now. Give and give liberally. If you are not certain that your contribution will be taken up by a canvasser, send it direct to the Hon. Treasurer, Sir Edmund Walker, Toronto—subscriptions will be acknowledged.

"God loveth a cheerful giver"

SALVATION ARMY MILLION DOLLAR FUND COMMITTEE
Headquarters:

Treasurer Toronto and Ontario: SIR EDMUND WALKER Toronto

Treasurer New Brunswick: JAMES M. CHRISTIE Bank of Commerce, St. John, N.B.

Treasurer Nova Scotia: DONALD MacGILLIVRAY Bank of Commerce, Halifax, N.S.

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OUR MAIMED SOLDIERS

DIRECTOR ROBINSON TELLS ABOUT THIS WORK.

In the Dominion 2,500 Injured Fighters Have Already Been Restored to Remunerative Occupations — Several Notable Instances Given of Men Who Have Been Given a New Lease of Aviation Life.

AMONG all the soldiers now being taken care of by the Invalided Soldiers' Commission of Canada — and there are 2,600 of them—the number of "incurables" who are too badly disabled to be capable of earning their living at some form of occupation is less than one hundred! Such is the testimony of F. Gerald Robinson, director of the work.

"The general principles of this work," says Mr. Robinson, "are pretty well known now. Much has been written and printed of them, but of the specific accomplishments and the benefit that has been brought to individuals we have seen little. While, of course, we age naturally proud of the remarkable cases that we cite, still it must be remembered that they are remarkable only in degree. In quality they are typical of the thousands who are passing through our hands.

"Whereas the blind are for the most part optimistic in their outlook upon life, it is a well known fact that deafness as a rule brings with it terrible depression, much worse than that to which the blind are liable. In spite of this there is the case of Pte. William Lewis, of the Forestry Battalion, who received injuries to his hearing in a mine explosion seven years previous to enlistment. Shell shock at the front completely destroyed his hearing. In April he was sent to the Belleville Institute for the Deaf. After a few days he became discouraged and ran away. Turning up at Kingston in adequaplaining state of mind. The vocational officer induced him to return to Belleville and he completed a three weeks' course there by lip reading. When Prof. Baker next saw him the teacher asked him to stand behind the man and blow a penny whistle. There was not a sign of ability to hear. The professor then faced the man and carried on a long conversation with him, not repeating more than two sentences. The man followed the movements of his lips with the greatest facility and the conversation was a perfectly normal one. The teacher then read a story from a book, walking about the room as she did so. Lewis was able at the close of the reading to repeat the gist of the whole story. After another three weeks he visited Toronto, Hamilton, and Niagara Falls, and then traveled by himself home to Calgary.

"The man who loses a leg or an arm naturally feels that he will be hard put to it to support himself, but such is seldom the case. An interesting example is that of Pte. Lambert, who was a Methodist circuit preacher in Alberta. When the war came he put on khaki and did his bit with the rest. He lost his left leg before he came out of it and was fitted with one at the Government limb factory. No more hiking—even with what sort of artificial limb—not for a bit anyway, so he took a course in motor mechanics, and now he's back on circuit speeding the Gospel with gasoline.

"For the power of sheer persistence there is nothing to equal the case of Pte. A. T. Jackson, who was badly injured in France by a gasoline explosion. His left arm from the knuckles to biceps was so badly burned that the doctors were very anxious to amputate it. He could not even turn his arm for dressing. Gradually, however, he got into the habit of standing along the walls and "creeping" with his injured hand. The boys in the ward thought he was trying to play crazy and thus get a speedy discharge and pension, but Jackson persisted until he could raise the arm above his head. He started belt-weaving work and has more now than he needs. The doctors were afraid that the skin of his arm would shrink and cut off the nerves in the hand blood supply, but the exercise he persisted in taking of his own initiative has saved the member. He is now taking a course in electrical work.

"A teamster who was earning $50 a month now earns $5.50 a day as a toolmaker. When he returned from the front in October, 1916, he was unable to read or write, so he attended vocational classes during his hospital treatment, followed by a training course as machinist. A carpenter suffered a wound in the right hand, and will never have the use of his fingers again. He learned to write with the left hand, passed the civil service examination, and is now employed in the British Columbia Customs Department at $1,000 a year. A former commercial traveler, disabled for his employment, is now earning $170 a month as a manual training teacher. A laborer who was incapacitated by a gunshot wound in the ankle is now a telegrapher for the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. at $140 a month."

The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment has for its work all Government activities on behalf of discharged soldiers, with the exception of land settlement. Pensions, post-discharge medical care, artificial limbs, industrial retraining and, indirectly, employment come within its purview. The Invalided Soldiers' Commission, which is but part of this department, comes into contact with the returned soldiers as soon as they reach Canada, and while they are still in the military hospitals conducted by the Army Medical Corps. A staff of interviewers, all returned men themselves, ascertain essential facts about the physical conditions and industrial experience of every returned man at the earliest possible moment after disembarkation on this side of the Atlantic. These facts are analyzed by the staff at the various territorial units, corresponding roughly to the military districts, with a view to offering the wounded man such assistance as he may require. The information obtained includes the man's educational and industrial history, his preference for future occupation, personal characteristics, disposition, conduct on service, and conduct in the convalescent home. The medical officer makes a complete report on his physical condition, especially with regard to the affect it may have on his future occupation.

The first object in handling the returned man is to prevent him at any time from brooding over his condition, so what is called occupational therapy is used the moment the patient can do any kind of work whatsoever. Even those confined to beds or to their wards are offered opportunity to learn some useful or interesting occupation during their period of hospital treatment. This work has a double value; the occupation is a definite aid to recovery, while the instruction almost invariably has its value in after life. A remarkable case is that of the man who had been bedridden for two years and had all the appearance of being a hopeless incurable or paralytic. As one of the women aids found him disconsolate, she cajoled him into trying to weave a basket which she at the time was working upon herself. This, through graded steps, led to more profitable labor, until now the man can walk upon his own feet and earn his own living. This is an example of how a woman with tact and sympathy can help a man to overcome a disability which he thinks insuperable.

After the vocational and medical officers have submitted their reports, the man is brought before a disabled soldiers' training board for a consultation upon the kind of training which would be most suitable. The man's own previous experience is discussed, with a view to finding some kindred trade where his early training will stand him in good stead. His inclinations and aptitudes are consulted, because a man is not likely to make good in a calling which he does not like. Very few decisions have ever had to be reversed, and 71 per cent. of those who have taken educational courses have been located by follow up officials as successfully engaged in the occupations for which they were trained. The failures have not numbered 5 per cent.

An industrial survey was made of the possibilities for crippled men. It was found that there are exceedingly few occupations which cannot be engaged in by men with some form of disability. Injured feet make no difference to the man who is seated at his work all day. Many fine operations in skilled labor or professions can be performed by those whose injuries have deprived them of strength of neck and shoulders. Many strenuous kinds of work can be done by men with finger and hand disabilities. Blinded men make good masseurs, private telephone operators or dictaphone stenographers. In fact, the commission has up to the present time listed 200 occupations.

For the actual training of the man existing civic technical schools and university engineering and agricultural departments have been largely utilized, although in some places vocational schools have been specially equipped. Most of the training, however, is given in industries. In many cases, before a man can satisfactorily take his place at the factory bench, he requires to have some preliminary training in the use of certain tools, the operation of machines, or possibly in some kind of "book learning," which he has not previously had.

Novel Indian Timepiece.

To ascertain the time at night the Apache Indians watch the stars, and which the stars of the heavens were marked. As the constellation rose in the sky the Indian referred to the record and worked out the hour. By turning the gourd around he could tell the order in which the constellation might be expected to appear.

The hill people of Assam reckon time and distance by the number of gallons of betel nut they can buy. I remembered how, according to Washington Irving, the Dutch colonial assembly was invariably convened by the last puff of the third pipe of tobacco of Gov. Wouter Van Twiller.

A Montagnis Indian of Canada will set up a tall stick in the snow when traveling ahead of his friends who are to follow. He marks with the foot the line of the shadow cast by the change in the angle of the shadow the oncoming party can tell on arriving at the spot, about how far ahead the leader is.

Brown Bears Increasing.

Under Government protection the brown bear has increased in numbers in Alaska that cattle and sheep are also only in strong buildings. The bears destroyed many of the fish in the channels in the smaller islands where settlers have sent cattle and sheep in the belief that they would be safe. The brown bear is a great destroyer of salmon. It is so fastidious that it will eat only the salmon it catches, and will consume one-thirty of its weight in this delicacy every day.

Had a Strong Back.

Sir Charles Davidson, Chief Justice of Quebec, at a dinner to numbers in Alaska that cattle and sheep are also only in strong buildings. The bears destroyed many of the fish in the channels in the smaller islands where settlers have sent cattle and sheep in the belief that they would be safe. The brown bear is a great destroyer of salmon. It is so fastidious that it will eat only the salmon it catches, and will consume one-thirty of its weight in this delicacy every day.

Had a Strong Back.

Sir Charles Davidson, Chief Justice of Quebec, at a dinner to numbers in his honor by fellow-Canadians told this one: In the Country Club at Ottawa there was a woman who assisted the cook by peeling potatoes. She had a son who was at the front. For extraordinary gallantry he was personally decorated by King George with the Military Cross. A self-appointed committee of women members of the club went out into the kitchen to inform the mother of the event and to congratulate her upon her son's valor. "Isn't it wonderful" said one of them. "Those times your son went out into No Man's Land under heavy fire and brought in a wounded man." The answer of the mother shows that in Canada they seem to take heroism very much for granted. "Oh, I knew Jimmy had a strong back," she remarked, and resumed her task of peeling the potatoes.

Making It All Clear to Him.

"Yes," said a young soldier just returned and anxious to make matters clear to his questioner, "I'll see it was this way. I went out with the T.M.B. At the C.C.S. they soon packed me off with the help of the R.A.M.C. Then I got out of hospital and left my favorite V.A.D., the M.O. marked me D1. At the Command Depot the S.M.O. got me a T.M.B. and I became B2; and when a new A.C.I. came out I was shifted again, and got the R.S.M. pal of mine. Got on well enough, only the O.C. gave me C.B. once for cheeking a C.M.S. Now I'm in the A.S.C. and in love with a W.A.A.C. Funny, isn't it, her name's D.O.R.A. She's A1. She's, A1 too, so everything's O.K.

Royalty's Thanks to Canada.

Just before embarkation in England a letter from the King and Queen was presented to each soldier, sailor and airman of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. It reads:

"Buckingham Palace, 1918.

"The Queen and I wish you Godspeed, a safe return to the happiness and joy of home life, with an early restoration to health.

"A grateful mother country thanks you for faithful services.

(Signed) "GEORGE R.I."

CANADA'S FIRST NOVEL

IT WAS WRITTEN BY MRS. FRANCES BROOKE.

Story Was Entitled "The History of Emily Montagu" and the Writer Adopted the Form and Method of Richardson — Interesting Facts Regarding a Very Curious Literary Production.

IN literature, perhaps more than in any other art, originality has to do with substance and detail rather than with form or method. This we must remember in any study or estimate of Canadian fiction. Therefore, it is not well for us to lay any charge of unoriginality against Mrs. Brooke, who, writing in 1769, adopted the form and method of Richardson, the father of the English novel, and gave in a series of letters woven together by a story plot, a picture of the Canada of that day, its people and their life.

Mrs. Frances Brooke was the wife of a chaplain attached to the forces of Guy Carleton at Quebec, and her novel met with such success that a second edition was published in 1777. T. G. Marquis in his "English-Canadian Literature," remarks that the descriptions of wild nature are well done, and that the portrayals of the officers and "noblesse" of Quebec is a faithful reproduction, that the characters of the personages of the story are admirably revealed in their letters, and that this is a strong, clean, healthy romance.

But the first novel which Canada may claim as her own was written by a Canadian author, and printed in Canada, is "St. Ursula's Convent, or, The Nun of Canada," described on its title-page as "Containing Anecdotes from Real Life." This book was printed in two leather-bound (103 and 134 pages) volumes, in 1824, by Hugh C. Thomson at Kingston, Upper Canada. The success of its publication was assured by advanced subscription, and a list of names and addresses of over 150 subscribers is printed in the book. The majority of the subscribers are in Kingston, but Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and New York were well represented. Toronto (then York) which is now the publishing centre of the Dominion, seems not to have contained a single literary person sufficiently interested to procure a copy of this first Canadian novel. (A magazine article, referring to this point, says that one copy was taken in York, but I fail to find the name in the list).

The title page bears the following quotation:—

The moral world,
Which though to us it seems perplexed,
Moves on
In higher order, ruled and impelled
By wisdom's finest hand, and issuing
Universal good.—Thomson.

The dedication is: "To the Right Honourable Lady Countess of Dalhousie these volumes are inscribed, with profound respect by her ladyship's most humble servant, the Author."

From the preface we quote:—

"It is the natural course of all sublunary things to arise gradually from small beginnings, and to advance generally towards perfection. Such has been the regular progress of improvement in British America, where until lately genius has slept through a long night of ignorance and inaction, and even now a dawn of literary illumination is yet discerned. Our incipient attempts, then, can hardly hope to expect to appear...in comparison with the finest productions of the Old World."

We learn from this preface that this book is the first production of an author of seventeen. The writer, Julia Catherine Beckwith, was born at Fredericton, N.B., in 1796. In 1820 the family removed to Kingston, where she married in 1888, James Hickey, a lawyer. She died there in 1826 the Harris went to the United States, where, in 1831, Mrs. Hart published "Tecumseh, or, The Last Adopted Son of America." She died at Fredericton, 1867. Her brother, the late Hon. John A. Beckwith, was Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick.

"St. Ursula's Convent" is, indeed, romantic from the first chapter. Incidents are narrated in rapid succession, and there is intrigue, adventure and shipwreck. The opening chapter finds us as a visitor in the parish of St. A——, about fifteen leagues below Quebec, and in this one short chapter we are told about the ancestry of Mons'r Philip De St. Louis, his education, courtship, marriage, and emigration to Canada, to the settlement of Adelaide, in her twelfth year, at the Ursuline Convent, as a boarder in charge of Mother St. Catherine.

The rapidity with which the narrative progresses is shown by the first paragraph of Chapter II.:

"Adelaide had now passed four years in the convent. Her brother Francis had spent three years at college. They visited home every summer, but a year had elapsed since their last visit."

To give some idea of the style of the narrative we quote here a further passage from the second chapter. Certainly there is no padding here, but we must remember that it the writing of a girl of seventeen, and also that the novel was at this period as yet free from those influences to the stage of artistic finish at which it has now arrived:—

"After breakfast the following morning, Adelaide was informed that Francis was at the grate. She hastened down and joyfully flew to him for not having called for several days; but he excused himself by saying that he had been much engaged with some difficult studies. Adelaide smiled at his excuse and enquired if he had heard from home. "I have," said Francis, "and mother has had intelligence that I have received." "What is it?" "Our dear grandpapa, De St. Louis, is no more." This was too sudden; Adelaide instantly turned pale. Francis, much alarmed, called for assistance; for the grate separated him from his sister. In an instant they were surrounded by nuns and boarders. Mother St. Catherine, happening to be within hearing, listened with the rest, and eagerly enquired of Adelaide the cause of her emotion; but her heart was too full for utterance, and she pointed to her brother, in answer to the nun's enquiries. St. Catherine looked towards Francis, who, in faltering accents, related to her the cause of their affliction. The good nun endeavored to comfort him, as visited him to hasten home, to seek consolation from the Almighty, and to return the following day to see his sister. Francis bowed his thanks, and, giving the good mother a letter directed to Adelaide, hastily left the convent."

The kindness of the Mother makes Adelaide anxious to hear the story of St. Catharine's life, and the relation of this covers several chapters, disclosing the facts that Sister Catharine was born in Rouen, her father being a merchant of high standing. But through misfortunes, in which pirates and other adventurers figured, he lost his wealth and sought to redeem it in Canada. There, after the loss of husband and children, Catharine entered the convent.

We will not follow the mazes of the narrative—suffice it to say that it is full of abundant adventure, intrigue, exchanging of infants and their later restoration to lawful rights. In passing our survey of this first Canadian novel, we may find some amusement in comparing this accomplished heroine of romance, of whom "might imagine as being written to-day:—

"It was now Lady Louisa's turn. When the jester began, an universal murmor shook her frame. She glanced her eye on the marquis, their eyes encountered mutually and murmor vanished. Her face was suffused with carnation. Her eyes brightened, but soon she turned them from him with decent ease, and timidly lowered them to the ground. Near the conclusion of the ceremony a tear trembled on the lash of Lord Grenville covered it with much concern. The minister concluded: 'Ah, my Louisa,' said the marquis, taking her, 'we shall be the last tear you ever shed on my account'."—Donald G. French.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Employers Must Not Be Governed by Dollars and Cents Only.

The employers of Canada will fail in their duty to their country and to the men who by their service and sacrifice have kept it inviolate if in their attitude toward returned soldiers they are governed only by dollars-and-cents considerations, in such words as these Hon. C. S. Hyman, Minister of Militia, is speaking at the Canadian Club in the city of Toronto appealed to the manufacturers of the Dominion to accept a full share of responsibility in the task of reabsorbing into the life of the nation those men who for the Dominion and Empire's sake have been fighting Canada's battles abroad. Only by sympathetic co-operation and an intelligent understanding of the inevitable loss in working efficiency suffered by the soldier would it be possible to bridge the transition period between war and peace without serious social and industrial disturbance.

"It is fair or reasonable that these men whose whole training for years has been to kill, can go right to the workbench or the office and concentrate for eight or nine hours?" he asked. "It isn't possible. Therefore I say to the men of the Dominion, you have a far greater burden on your shoulders than you have had since the war started. You have to be patient and kind and encouraging. You have to foster this man, you have to bring him back. I say the employer has to do this. Suppose the returned man goes back to his old job and finds himself working against a man who has been at it steadily all the war. The returned soldier will not be able to do the same amount of work, he will be unable to stand the strain of concentration. And that will worry him. The employer sees that the man isn't 50 per cent. efficient and says to himself, 'I cannot keep that man, I cannot get the same amount of work out of him. With some difficulty, however, Adelaide smiled at his excuse and enquired if he had heard from home. "I have," said Francis, "and mother has had intelligence that I have received." "What is it?" "Our dear grandpapa,

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Social Habits of the Eskimo

COMMUNISM rules supreme among the Eskimos of the extreme north. The men of the village hunt together, eat together, and they starve together. In the phrase of the old hymn, they share each other's woes, each other's burdens bears; and often for each other flows the sympathising tear. Socialism has no opposition among the Eskimos; there is no need of the class war. If any man in the community is hungry, all others go hungry in an equal degree. If anybody has a piece of luck he calls in his neighbors.

Nor would it have been possible to make the war plain to them by an apologue such as a certain school of economic historians would have us believe is contained in the Homeric poems. There was never an Eskimo Helen or an Eskimo Troy. Marriage is a plain and simple institution in the regions about Etah. The girls are married, usually, at the age of 12—as soon as they are "big enough for the sole of a boot." There is no more requirement of recondite ritual, but a very practical provision to insure efficiency in the practical arts of the housewife.

Domestic science among the Eskimos has attained to great improvements; the bride must be able to take care of a lamp and mend her husband's clothes. The lamp needs filling, and cleaning of the lamp is fairly simple, a sort of freshman course. More difficult is the task of mending the fur garments with the bone needles and leather thongs; and most difficult of all the mending of the boots. The leather of the sole has to be moistened and chewed into a tender degree of toughness before its mending; the mother of the family must chew it; and the chewing takes strong teeth, determination, and endless patience. It is not only a physical but a moral landmark when, for the first time, the Eskimo girl chews her boot. She has graduated; she is ready for marriage.

But in marriage itself the same communism prevails. The bride-groom has no choice. Sometimes years beforehand, with the parents of a graduate boot-chewer, leads her away to his igloo. She is animated by no selfish and monopolistic sense of possession. An Eskimo Paris would have had to do no more than to run down to Menihan to find him his Helen for a month. The end of the month Helen will be taken back to Menelaus, or transferred to another applicant. The Eskimo does not say, "She is mine!" He observes to his fellow-citizen, with a wave of the hand inclusive of all the women of the village, "They are ours." The title to the women of the tribe may be said to be collectively in the men of the tribe.

So frequent are these interchanges that a Peterhead girl, possessed of personal charm and accomplished at the mastication of footwear, may be married a dozen times before the end of her married life in a condition of recurrent honeymoon — a sort of honeymoon complicated by the total absence of jealousy, the total absence of the conception of property, the total absence of the conception of conjugal fidelity, the total absence of the conception of sin, and the total absence of the conception of shame. Such a condition of things would be impossible in any community but that of the Eskimos, where there is no room for the operation of the ideas of property, sin, fidelity, and shame. The Eskimo has no conception of property in women, and therefore no conception of sin in connection with them. The Eskimo has no conception of fidelity in connection with women, and therefore no conception of shame in connection with them. The Eskimo has no conception of shame in connection with women, and therefore no conception of sin in connection with them. The Eskimo has no conception of sin in connection with women, and therefore no conception of fidelity in connection with them. The Eskimo has no conception of fidelity in connection with women, and therefore no conception of property in connection with them. The Eskimo has no conception of property

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MILK FLOW DECREASING

Flies, Drought and Heat Cause of Trouble.

Suggestions for Most Profitable Care of Dairy Cows and Calves—August Ploughing and September Cross Ploughing Kills Grubs and Worms in Old Sod.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

DURING the extremely hot weather, cows and calves frequently suffer, sometimes needlessly, from three things —effects of high temperature, lack of water, and from torment by flies.

A great mistake was made in the older parts of Ontario, when practically all the trees were cut down, thus leaving no shade for cattle and other live stock. When the late Prof. Brown was in charge of the Ontario Agricultural College farm and live stock, he planted small groves of trees on various parts of the College farm, and no more pleasant sight may be seen than that of the College herd lying in the shade among these groves on a hot day. These groves make the fields where located rather awkward to work, but the cattle certainly enjoy themselves among the trees. On a live stock and dairy farm, while it may not be advisable to plant trees in the middle of a field, it certainly will pay to have them in as many places as possible, where they do not interfere with the working of the land.

In the meantime, on dairy farms where no shade is available in the regular pasture field, sometimes a wood-lot can be utilized for the stock during the heat of the day, though they may damage the young trees to some extent. Another plan is to keep the cattle in a darkened stable for part of the day. This means a good deal of extra labor cleaning the stable, and keeping the cows clean, and under present labor conditions may not be practicable on many farms. However, where there is the necessary labor available and particularly where cows are receiving soiling or silage feed to supplement the pasture, the feeding in the stable may well take place during the day and the cows be kept inside while it is very hot. This plan also reduces worry from flies, when the windows are covered to make the stable dark.

Water Necessary for Comfort and Milk Production.

Cows frequently suffer from lack of sufficient water. As a boy, the writer remembers driving cattle to "Big Crick," in Brant County, during dry spells. The cows were nearly famished when they reached the "Crick" and would drink until they looked like bursting. By the time they reach home, after walking for a mile-and-a-half over a dusty road, the cattle were nearly as thirsty as ever.

The only safe source of a sure water supply is a deep well, driven or bored, and having the water pumped by windmill or other sources of power, with a storage tank for emergencies. There is no part of Ontario in which an abundance of water cannot be obtained, if we go deep enough to tap the hidden sources of supply.

No matter how it is obtained, the owner of dairy stock, more especially of cows milking, must supply a large amount of water, else the stock will suffer, which means lessened milk supply, and small cheques from the creamery, cheesery, condensery, or city dealer. Milk consists of about 87½ per cent. water, and this water must come from the drink and feed of the cow. A cow giving 100 lbs. (10 gallons) of milk daily will drink over 200 lbs. (20 gallons) of water in a day. Cows giving less milk will drink in proportion. Give the cows plenty of water. Young cattle, calves and hogs also need plenty of clean water in hot weather.

Fly Remedies.

There are several good fly remedies on the market. Where there is no time to make one, the purchase of a patent fly-killer or repellent, is advisable. These are usually applied daily, or twice a day with a small hand sprayer.

A home-made remedy may consist of one-half gallon fish oil, or any old grease, one-half pint coal oil, and four tablespoonfuls of crude carbolic acid, cresol, etc. Mix thoroughly. This will be sufficient for twenty-five cows and may be applied with a brush or cloth. If there is no rain it will keep the flies off for several days. Milkers must be careful not to get this on the hands, nor allow hairs to drop into the milk pail, as it will taint the milk. It is safer to apply after milking.—Prof. H. H. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

What About Seed Wheat This Year?

Good seed of the most desirable varieties of fall wheat is sure to be scarce this autumn. The most of the winter wheat in Canada is grown in Ontario, and the acreage sown in this province last autumn was less than usual. Over fifty per cent. of the crop was winter killed. In numerous instances the wheat which was not ploughed was re-sown with other grains either over the whole area or in patches. Owing to the scarcity of labor it may be difficult to thresh the grain from the good fields between the date of harvesting and seeding. Those growers who have old wheat of good quality should save it carefully for seed purposes. Special efforts should be made to thresh as much of the good wheat of this year's sowing as early a date as possible. Farmers having more seed than is required for home use or for sale to neighbors would undoubtedly receive a good demand by advertising in either the local or the agricultural papers. Tests should be made of the germination of both the old and the new wheat. Strict economy of winter wheat for seed purposes this autumn is essential.—Dr. A. Zavitz, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

EASY TO MAKE A LAMPSHADE

Throw a Square Material in Studied Carelessness Over Lined Wire Frame and Start is Made.

One of the simplest and at the same time most effective lampshades is made by throwing a square material in studied carelessness over a lined wire frame. For the floor lamp this is especially artistic. The frame should be lined with silk, either plain or shirred on, exactly as if it were to be covered with shirred silk or plain panels in the approved lampshade manner of the moment. After that a square of handsome silk, brocade, Japanese embroidery or anything sufficiently valuable to suggest that it remain uncut is thrown over the shade so that the points fall evenly. Heavy fringe may weight the edge, or tassels at the corners will perform the same office. A small hole in the cover may have to be worked through the material so that the tip of the electric fixture which holds the shade may work through. The silk could be basted very lightly here and there to the lined frame to keep it from slipping out of place.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

Very lovely is a frock of taffeta and velvet combination, trimmed with silk fringe, the sleeves of which are elbow length and cut kimono fashion in one with the bodice.

Chenille embroidery, combined with beads, is the charmingly effective trimming seen on some lovely frocks of satin.

In millinery the color combination of French blue and black is exceedingly popular, and to a less degree is noted seal brown and henna—the color formerly known as terra cotta.

Frocks of panne velvet trimmed with silk braid are very smart; in fact, velvet frocks, both plain and trimmed in many ways, are a delightfully attractive mode of the moment.

Formless Blouses and Coats.

Cherult makes extremely wide and formless blouses and coats, and she, like Lanvin, uses these long loops, which are really slings. Undoubtedly they were suggested by the sight of the wounded in Paris, and the fact that these dressmaking houses in France turned out so much of the essentials for the hospitals.

In Favor of Small Flock.

One of the reasons why a small flock of hens does better than a large flock is because table scraps form a large part of the small flock's rations and they are an evenly balanced ration.

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MAKING OF ICE CREAM

Food Control Board Permits But 10 Per Cent. Fat.

A Recipe That Has Proven Successful —Stake Vines and Trim Leaves to Grow High-Colored Tomatoes.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

A GREAT many inquiries have recently come to the Dairy Department of the Ontario Agricultural College regarding the new regulation from the Canada Food Board with reference to the manufacture of ice-cream, and also, as to methods of testing ice-cream for fat.

Order No. 34, section 8, issued by the Canada Food Board reads: "On and after May 1st, 1918, no person in Canada shall use in the manufacture of ice-cream more than 10 per centum of fats, whether of animal or of vegetable origin; or more than six pounds of cane sugar, to eight gallons of ice-cream."

As a result of recent investigations made in the Dairy Department of the O. A. College, Messrs. Macmillan, Parfitt, and Miss Miller, of the Dairy Staff, we can recommend the following formula or something to match or mix which will produce about eight gallons of plain ice-cream of good quality and which will come within the regulations as laid down by the Food Board:

44½ lbs.	(4½ gallons) cream testing 12% fat.
1½ lbs.	skim milk powder.
6 lbs.	cane sugar—1½ lbs. sugar may be replaced with 2 lbs. corn syrup.
4	ounces vanilla extract.
8	ounces gelatin dissolved in 6 lbs. (¾ gallon) skim milk.

The cost of the ingredients in this formula will range from 6 to 67 cents buying in small quantities. If bought wholesale, the cost would be less.

If whole milk and cream are used, mixing equal quantities of these will produce an ice-cream testing not over ten per cent. fat, assuming that the milk and cream are of average fat content—3.5 and 18 to 20% fat respectively.

Three Methods of Testing Ice-Cream for Fat.

It is necessary for the ice-cream maker to test his ice-cream occasionally, and the following methods will give satisfactory results if carefully carried out:

1.—The Glacial Acetic and Hydrochloric Acid Test.

A representative sample of the ice-cream is taken and melted and thoroughly mixed; a 9-gramme sample is weighed into an 18-gramme Babcock cream test bottle. A mixture is prepared using equal parts of glacial acetic acid and concentrated hydrochloric acid. Twenty cubic centimeters of this acid mixture is added to the 9-gramme sample of ice-cream in the test bottle, and then well shaken. The bottle is placed in a water bath of 120 to 130 deg. F., and shaken at intervals until a brown color appears. It is then placed in the Babcock centrifuge and the test completed in the same way as for testing cream and the reading multiplied by two.

2.—The Sulphuric Acid Test.

To make the test with sulphuric acid, a 9-gramme sample is weighed into an 18-gramme test bottle. About 9 cubic centimeters of luke-warm water is then added to dilute the sample, in order to have about 18 cubic centimeters of mixture in the bottle. The sulphuric acid is then added slowly, a little at a time, at minute intervals, shaking well after each addition until a dark brown or black color appears in the bottle. No definite amount of acid can be stated, as the quantity will vary with different ice-creams. As soon as the chocolate brown color appears in the ice-cream a little cold water may be added to check the action of the acid. The bottle is then placed in the centrifuge and the test completed in the usual way. The reading is multiplied by two.

3.—Acetic and Sulphuric Acids.

Weigh a 9-gramme sample of ice-cream that has been thoroughly mixed. About 9 cubic centimeters of water is then added to dilute the sample. Add 5 cubic centimeters of acetic acid and then add carefully 6 to 8 cubic centimeters sulphuric acid. Centrifuge, and then add water the same as in other tests. If using an 18-gramme bottle multiply the reading by two, to obtain the per cent. fat in the ice-cream. A 9-gramme bottle which is raduated to give the percentage of fat directly needs no correction when reading.

—Prof. H. H. Dean, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

To Grow Tomatoes Most Successfully.

If you are growing tomatoes to a single stem, be sure to remove all side shoots before they become of any size. All the extra food which is used in their growth is wasted and the breaking off of large shoots injures the plants. From August 15th comes it is well to nip off all growing ends so that the fruit will finish ripening. Also open out the plant, if very thick, to allow the sunlight in.

When first fruits begin to ripen, apply nitrate of soda, a teaspoonful in a watering can, full of water,—to the plants twice a week to make a high-colored fruit and use it instead. These are more especially valuable after the growth has been stopped.

Keep a dust mulch around the plants. Do not hoe deeply enough to soak the ground around them thoroughly in the evening, then make a dust mulch in the morning.

When the first fruits in staked tomatoes are beginning to color, remove one-half of each leaf. This will hasten the ripening. Sunlight is necessary for rapid ripening.

Leave only growth enough on your plants to carry what fruit will ripen before frost. There is no use in allowing more to set than will be of use to you and the fruit you have will be larger. —A. H. MacLennan, Ontario Vegetable Specialist.

$30,000 Monthly on Irrigation.

To meet the enormous demands for water from the irrigation system about Lethbridge men are working night and day cleaning out main ditches. Over $30,000 monthly is being spent on the work.

The cow that drops her calf before her time is a proper subject for suspicion and should not be allowed to run with the other cows.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

SHEEP IN WINTER.

Good Care Will Improve the Price of Fleece.

The coming of peace has been looked to by the dealers to produce a considerable effect on the wool situation, that is, as regards the manufactured material, and it is only to be expected that the effect produced in that line will soon find response in the market for raw material. The consumption of cloth for war purposes will receive a strong check through the cessation of military activities which have entailed so great a wastage during the past few years, even though a great number of men may await demobilization for a considerable time. The United States has, for some time, been making ready to export goods to the Argentine, and it is expected that bottoms for their trade will be provided al-

Sheep Are Good Foragers.

most immediately, now that hostilities have ceased. The ships, on their return voyage, will doubtless bring wool in large quantities for American mills and the opinion of the trade is that by the New Year there will be plenty of wool on hand to supply civilian needs in that country.

In considering the possibilities for prices for the wool clip next spring, growers may look forward to a fluctuation on this side of the international boundary, in accordance with that which takes place in the United States, if one may go on the strength of the point made by the fleece wool demonstration of the Ontario Live Stock Department at the Canadian National Exhibition of 1918, namely, that the price for corresponding grades of American and Canadian wools brought almost identical prices, all things considered. With imports coming freely in the United States, nothing other than a drop in price there can be looked for, and if Canadian prices are to remain with the American drop as they acted with the higher prices, wool growers in Canada will have to prepare for similar conditions as regards price, by paying particular attention to the quality of their clip so as to ensure the securing of the highest price that is going when the wool sales take place in the summer.

A year's considerable lowering of last season's fleece wool prices could, no doubt, be accepted without loss to them on the cost of the sheep and their upkeep, but it is to be hoped that means can be devised for keeping the wool price at a figure that will continue to encourage interest in sheep raising. The more important of the sheep-raising provinces of the Dominion are now better prepared than ever before to handle and grade the clip for growers who are willing to co-operate in this work and the Dominion organization for the selling of the graded fleeces can procure for consignors all the price that their goods are worth. All that is necessary in order that Canadian wools may top the market on this continent is that the wool growers themselves make it a point to provide good wool, clean and well prepared, to the graders at the central stations in the several provinces. For the future, the growers can rest assured that any wool that will come up to the top in the standard of excellence will pay for the extra effort required to maintain it in fit condition. Now, when sheep are about to go into winter quarters, is a good time to take precaution for keeping the wool in nice condition. Good feeding will go a long way toward ensuring satisfactory length and strength of the fibre and a properly constructed feed rack will help in keeping the fleeces free of objectionable matter.

Corn Binder Is Time Saver.

With a corn binder and three horses in corn that is standing well, three men, one to drive and two to shock, can harvest about twice as much as when cutting by hand. From seven to nine acres can be cut in a ten-hour day with a binder. The same three men could scarcely cover more than four acres in the same length of time when cutting by hand. With the binder they can cut and shock a 40-acre field of corn in a week or less, effecting a big saving in time, though perhaps none in expense. The binder delivers the corn in bundles, which makes it considerably easier to handle both in loading on wagons and at the ensilage cutter. If your acreage in corn is not large enough to justify an investment in a modern corn harvester, join with one or two of your neighbors and purchase one co-operatively. If this cannot be done, rent a binder—it will take the place of one hired man in cutting and shocking, or two in cutting corn for ensilage.

Take Care of Farm Implements.

Look the farm implements over carefully to determine if any repairs are needed, and see that all is in good shape.

Great Hackney Dead.

Hackney men the world over will regret to hear of the death of the famous Hackney stallion Mathias (6473), at the ripe age of 23 years. He was bred by the Earl of Londesboro, Yorkshire, and was a dark brown of true Hackney type, and splendid all around action, with great vim and spirit, which he so successfully transmitted to his stock.

Hackney horses are realizing big prices in England. A colt foal by Rosador brought 125 guineas ($625) and about 100 was the average for 35 head sold at auction recently.

BUY WISELY AND WITH MUCH CARE

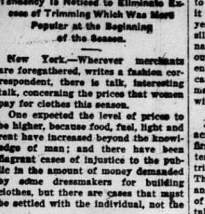
Avoid the Very Cheap Garments for Winter, Is Advice of an Authority.

SOME STYLES THAT REMAIN

Tendency Is Noticed to Eliminate Excess of Trimming Which Was Most Popular at the Beginning of the Season.

New York.—Wherever merchants are foregathered, writes a fashion correspondent, there is talk, interesting talk, concerning the prices that women pay for clothes this season.

One expected the level of prices to be higher, because food, fuel, light and rent have increased beyond the knowledge of man; and there have been flagrant cases of injustice to the public in the amount of money demanded by some dressmakers for building clothes, but there are cases that must be settled with the individual, not the



The feature of this black velvet frock is the panels back and front, which are of black and gold gauze one fold below the skirt. The bodice is plain and finished at the neck with fur.

mass; the outstanding fact that interests the sellers of clothes, is that women deliberately ask more often for a high-priced gown than ever before and buy the price with seeming willingness. Why? The act is not explained by the word "extravagance." It is level-headed conservation.

To-day we take a woman with extraordinary shrewdness to know that cheap materials are not lasting. Nobody over bought them with the belief that they would carry one with satisfaction throughout the season. They were bought by women who preferred to spread a small income over many cheap costumes; women—and America is filled with them—who like to vary their costume every day or every two months rather than be compelled to wear the same thing throughout the weeks of a settled season. It is their form of getting stimulation.

Wisdom in Buying Gowns.

It is, no doubt, an actual hardship for a large mass of American women to deny themselves the pleasure of a constant procession of clothes of small prices, but they must economize in this, as in food. A cooking expert has said that there are no such garbage pails in the world as here; that the kings of Europe did not have such garbage as the factory woman in the tenement districts of this country discards. This, it is true, has stopped; and even when garbage is plentiful, showing a spirit that is not unpatriotic but ignorant of thrift, then the government steps in and gets all sorts of things useful to the war out of the pail that once was nosed by the dogs and dumped into outer darkness.

Why Women Buy With Care.

So even though the American woman may not wish to wear one good costume throughout the season, her patriotism commands her to do it. This is the kernel of the entire situation. She buys in order that her clothes may last. She does not wish to take the time to constantly mend cheap clothes and renew them at odd moments. She has gone back to the ways of her great-grandmother, who chose material carefully and in many lights, paid a good price for it, and expected it to live up to its reputation.

A woman who goes into a shop this season to buy an every-day gown, pays $30 where she once paid $18 for it. This is as near the average figure as the eye can get. She asks if the material will wear, if it will hold its dye, if the seams and stitchery are good, and when she finds that they are just what they once were, but that they are not up to her modern standard of purchasing, she adds $10 or $15 to the price and buys another gown that suits her judgment.

No one is happier over the state of affairs than the shopkeepers. They order to sell fewer gowns at good prices, for, while it is not necessary to renew them in a few months they give greater satisfaction to both parties.

Styles That Remain With Us.

The continuance of the chemise frock and the sandwich silhouette has given comfort to many women, because it allows them to wear, for a time, the frocks they possess. Whether or not this silhouette will die out as the season strengthens, no prophet can tell us; but there is uneasiness among those who watch fashions closely.

Everywhere one finds a tendency to widen the hips. We are trying to get a peg-top silhouette as opposed to a planked shad silhouette. If this change comes about, the straight chemise frocks or tunics will not have as much favor as they have today.

It is not only the Americans, but also the French, who have proposed this silhouette. It is not universal; one sees a continuance of the straight line on the great majority of French and American clothes, but with more tendency toward the peg-top outline in the home-made things than in the forcing ones, except from houses like Callot.

The reason for this innovation is due to the military and it is strange that it did not occur before the fourth year of war. We have admired the silhouette of mannish wide hips and narrow ankles for many months without thought of introducing it in women's clothes. Now it is here and it is started out in the identical manner that the military tailors use with men's trousers.

Simplicity vs. Ornamentation.

Another subtle change that has come across the sky of fashion since the first French styles were shown is a tendency to eliminate much of the trimming with which the season began. There was an overelaboration of rich and massive embroidery, of tassels, of colored facings, of strips of metallic ribbons, and of other strange and capricious gewgaws that the mind can invent when large ideas are lacking. The universality of all this ornamentation, such, for instance as miles of fringe, was its own undoing.

It bordered, dangerously, on the ugliest period of mid-Victorianism. It gave one an unpleasant memory, even if a far-off one, of bertibboned milk stools and frying pans in the parlor. It was well done; no fault could be found with its quality, but why do it? This was the question asked by those who are sporties and disciples of simplicity.

Changes.

After awhile, as the majority came to the conclusion that everyone was in danger of being over-ornamented, the dressmakers had calls for quieter frocks.

No matter how severe a suit or cloth frock is, the use of good pettry lifts it out of the commonplace class. We do not need several yards of fringe, splashes of colored embroidery, a half dozen tassels, and a few fur pompons to prove to our neighbor that we know what's what.

Getting Down to Essentials.

Possibly there has not been enough cold weather to justify the usage of the several waves of the hairy and animal-like fabrics new to the season, but there is a noticeable absence of them in the clothes worn by women who make choices well among the seasonal offerings. There is beaver, seal, mole a-plenty, but only a few inches of their substitutes which gave the Paris weavers so many anxious and elated moments. They may arrive, and, again, their full development may

Sapphire blue velvet coat with stole and deep cuffs of beaver.

not come until next winter. New things have a way of holding back and consolidating for a swift offensive the second year.

This condition, therefore, leaves women with smaller choice of materials for their winter wardrobe and more punishment as to silhouette. The autumn is done. Our last spring clothes have served their second term. A season faces us in which we must be true to one set of costumes for six months. Don't buy cheaply, nor carelessly. Spend your money as if it belonged to the government.

(Copyrigat, 1918, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

SAPPHIRE TO SUPPLANT RUBY

Precious Stone Has Increased in Price on Account of War and Imitations Are Almost Impossible.

According to advices from London jewelers, the sapphire is to supersede the ruby as a fashionable jewel. For a long time the ruby has held first place, having succeeded the sapphire in favor, which was supposed by its fashionable world, despite its magnificence of color, as it had become cheaper in price. It appears now that the ruby, while bringing high prices, is nevertheless the simplest of all stones and can readily be imitated. In fact, it is difficult to detect imitations.

Consequently the sapphire will now be preferred, it having greatly increased in price during the war and it being almost impossible to manufacture imitations.

Diamonds and pearls will, of course, continue to be worn as usual and are always in fashion. Diamonds are now at the highest price in history, and may continue to increase in price.

SPANISH INFLUENZA

Do Not Fear When Fighting a German or a Germ!

By Dr. M. COOK.

The cool fighter always wins and so there is no need to become panic-stricken. Avoid fear and crowds. Exercise in the fresh air and practice the three C's: A Clean Mouth, a Clean Skin and Clean Bowels. To carry off the poisons that accumulate within the body and to ward off an attack of the influenza bacillus, take a good liver regulator to move the bowels. Such a one is made up of May-apple, leaves of aloe, root of jalap, and is to be had at any drug store, and called "Pleasant Purgative Pellets."

If a bad cold develops, go to bed, wrap up well, drink freely of hot lemonade and take a hot mustard foot-bath. Have the bedroom warm but well ventilated. Obtain at the same drug store "Anuric Tablets" to flush the kidneys and control the pains and aches. Take an "Anuric" tablet every two hours, together with copious drinks of lemonade. If a true case of influenza, the food should be simple, such as broths, milk, buttermilk and ice-cream; but it is important that food be given regularly in order to keep up patient's strength and vitality. After the acute attack has passed, which is generally from three to seven days, the system should be built up by the use of a good iron tonic, such as "Ironic" tablets, to be obtained at some drug stores, or that well known blood-maker and herbal tonic made from roots and barks of forest trees—sold everywhere as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

SLIP-OVER BLOUSE

Device Worn With Choice of Silk or Satin Skirt.

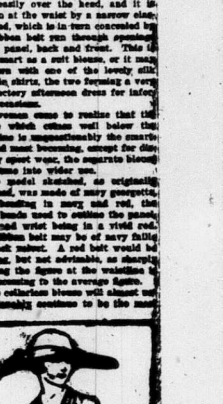
Collarless Garment, Regardless of Big Beginnings, Promises to Continue Popular During Season.

The blouse shown in the sketch is one of the very smart little panel effects being displayed in the great numbers for the season. This blouse is a slipover. The neck is sufficiently wide to make it possible to slip the blouse very easily over the head, and it is held in at the waist by a narrow elastic band, which is in turn concealed by the ribbon belt run through openings in the panel, back and front. This is a very smart and a cute little blouse to wear with one of the lovely silk or satin skirts, the two forming a very satisfactory afternoon dress for informal occasions.

The women seem to realize that the blouse which enhances well below the waistline is unquestionably the smartest and most becoming, except for distinctly sport wear, the separate blouse will cling to the skirt.

The model sketched, as originally designed, was made of navy georgette, with banding in navy and red, the large beads used to enhance the panel being red and white, to give a vivid color. The ribbon belt may be of navy taffeta or black velvet. A red belt would be striking, but not advisable, as sharply dividing the figure at the waistline is to be avoided by the average figure.

The collarless blouse will almost undoubtedly continue to be the most



Panel Blouse of Georgette, very popular selection during the season, although a large number of blouses are being made with separate collars. Regardless of becomingness the collarless blouse is certainly more comfortable, and in these busy days that is a very important consideration.

Poultry In Storage.

The poultry markets are still unsatisfactory. Receipts are not much larger than other years on record, are more than the packers can conveniently care of. Experienced dressers are difficult to get, and storage space is scarce. The result is prices quoted recently are materially lower than those offered for some time. Stocks of poultry in storage now are larger than at the same date a year ago.

Raw Material.

Prof. McVey, in his "Economics of Farming," says: "In order that there may be production, it is necessary that raw materials be gathered from the sea, exposed by the agriculture that an area of ground be fertilized, and that tools, organization and a favorable environment be secured. These are the necessities of production. But the human factories are still to be efficiently applied."

High Prices for Breeding Sheep.

Record prices have been associated with most breeds of sheep in England. The Romney Marsh has established a sale yard record of 1,000 guineas for a ram; the Lincoln has obtained 700 guineas for a ram; the Suffolk ram record price has been jumped to 300 guineas; and Cheviots have gone to £200 and £205 apiece, while Blackfaces have made £396,

Gray Hair use Hay's Hair Health

It restores color to gray or faded hair, by removing dandruff and as a hair-dressing, is not a dye. Generous sized bottles at all druggists, ready to use. Philo Hay Co., Newark, N.J.

n-27

White Corn Flour

5c. per lb.

Fresh Frozen White Fish

Fresh Frozen Salmon

Finnan Haddie

FRANK H. PERRY.

Dundas St., Opposite Royal Hotel
Phone 180.

MAKE A NEW YEAR RESOLUTION

To have your eyes examined, and if sight needs correction to have glasses made and fitted by

H. E. SMITH.

Our business has been established FIFTY YEARS. To give our customers absolute satisfaction has always been our policy. Not only in Optical lines, but in all departments of our Jewellery business.

Marriage Licenses Issued.

Smith's Jewelry Store

Established 1869.

JANUARY SPECIAL!

AT WEISS BROS'

60 Pairs Women's Patent Boots, **A Real Bargain**

Regular Price $3.50, $4.00
Size 2½, 3, 3½ only.

Sale Price $2.45.

WEISS BROS.

Largest Shoe Dealers
NAPANEE, and TRENTON.

BOYS WEAR OUT SHOES

quickly... Mothers say they don't know what they would do if they could not have the shoes repaired by us at a fraction of the cost of new shoes. We are experts in the art of making old shoes new. Bring us your old shoes and see for how little they can be made useful again.

For Men's Boys' and Little Gents' solid leather boots, the Peterborough boots have all others beat. These boots have have stood the test and are second to none. Call and see them for yourself. The quality and prices will surprise you.

We also stock a few lines of Men's fine boots.

J. WILKINS,

Boot Repair Store,
Opposite Royal Hotel.

THE MEAT YOU ORDER

will reach you promptly on time and be exactly what you directed to be sent. Whether you want a big roast, a steak or a few chops, we are more than glad to send them to you when wanted. We shall be glad to have you test our meats and our service. We know you will be pleased with both.

NORMILE GROCERY CO'Y.

Successors to The Beverly McDonald Co.

Resolve to save during 1919. Keep W. S. S. in mind.

I.O.D.E. Notice.

A special meeting of the U. E. L. Chapter is called for Monday, January 20th, at 3.30 p.m. Officers for the ensuing year will be nominated.

Secretary.

—o—

Aladdin Lamps.

The Aladdin Mantle Lamp will brighten your home. Orders received at Wallace's Drug Store, Napanee, or by mail. For sale by **FRED RUSSELL,** Selby, Ont. 7bp

—o—

Robindale Farmers, Listen!

Annual meeting at Orange hall Tuesday, January 21st, at 2 p. m. Orders taken for salt, corn, twine and Oats, barley, and wheat mixed, also early Leaming seed corn in 2½ bushel sacks.

H. R. PAUL.

—o—

AUTOMOBILE TIRES.

Buy your new tires now before the prices advance. We have the largest and best assorted stock of tires and tubes ever shown in Napanee. We can sell you non skid cornes from $16.00 up. All sorts of automobile supplies at the PIONER GARAGE. Call and see the new coil oil Carburetter, 35 miles to the gallon of coil oil.

21-tf W. J. NORMILE.

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Soldier's Aid Commission

A public meeting of the citizens of the County of Lennox & Addington for the purpose of forming a branch of the Soldiers Aid Commission was held in the town hall, Napanee, on Tuesday evening, January 7th. The object of this branch is to take care of and find employment for members of the C. E. F. who return to Canada. The following officers were elected: Chairman, Reeve Mark P. Graham; Vice-chairman, Rev. W. S. Boyce; secy-treas. W. A. Wilson; Executive Committee, is composed of the above officers and Messrs W. S. Herrington, J. W. Robinson, Alpine Woods and O. S. Reddick.

—o—

Rexall Catarrh Jelly for cold in the head—at WALLACE'S.

—o—

A Last Chance.

We learn that the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal are shortly to withdraw their offer of the War Album which has been given to all who this season subscribed to that great paper. The Album is certainly a useful little book to have containing a vast amount of useful information. The coloring of the flags of all the allies is beautiful. The new edition now issued has a complete record of the war. It is said an edition of 25,000 copies were snapped up by the citizens of Montreal in one day. $1.25 pays for a year's subscription to the Family Herald with the album thrown in free. It is a bargain.

—o—

Rexall Orderlies, the most pleasant, the surest and most gentle laxative. Sold only in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

—o—

The late R. P. Patterson, B. A. Sc.

On Monday, January 6th, 1919 a gloom was cast over the vicinity of Newburgh when the sad word was received by his many friends that death had claimed their youngest son and child, Robert Percy Patterson at his home in Coniston, Ont., near Sudbury. His death came as a great shock to the family, friends and neighbors. He had been ill but four days with 'flu' pneumonia. All that loving hands and medical aid could do was done, but seemingly his mission had been fulfilled. He joined in prayers, passing peacefully away, trusting in his Maker. After a short service at his home in Coniston, his remains were forwarded to his parents, Mr and Mrs. T. Patterson, Newburgh. The funeral service took place Thursday, January 9, at 2.30 p. m. at the house. The expressions of sympathy in the form of beautiful floral tributes which were contributed, showed the high esteem in which he was held. R. P. Patterson was born in Newburgh in 1890. He received his early educational training at the Public and High schools of Newburgh. At the young age of 15 years, he entered the Collegiate Institute at Napanee. After obtaining his senior matriculation, and first class certificate, he entered at Queen's university taking an arts course and obtaining his B. A. degree. In 1915 he graduated from the University as a mining engineer. During his science course, two years were spent in gaining practical experience in engineering in Northern Ontario before entering upon his final and graduating year. As an engineer his career was cut short but most successful. He filled very important positions with The Copper Cliff Mining Co., Copper Cliff, also with the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., of Trail, B. C., and lastly with the Mond Nickel Co., Coniston, Ont. His services were highly valued by the head officials of the Mining Companies. Mr Patterson was a brilliant, promising young man. From childhood he showed marked ability and achievement. Not only was he brilliant, but he had many notable sterling qualities. He was conscientious, unselfish, thoughtful and considerate at all times. He was highly respected, beloved and esteemed by all who knew him. Not only did he strive by his strong personality for material things but for the finer things. "He hath done all things well." In 1916 he was married to Lillian Campbell, of Toronto. He leaves to mourn his loss, wife and baby Joyce, of Coniston, his parents at Newburgh, one brother, W. E. Patterson, M. D. of Minnesota, two sisters, Mrs C. H. Lapum, Napanee, and Pearl, of Kingston.

Mr and Mrs J.H. Patterson and family wish to thank, through The Express, their many friends and neighbors for their sympathy and kindness during the sad hour of their bereavement, by the loss of their dear son and brother Percy.

—o—

Nyals' Syrup of Tar and Cod Liver Oil gets at the seat of the cough—sold at WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

PERSONALS

Mr H. W. Kelly was in Kingston a couple of days this week.

Mrs Robert Brown is visiting friends in Kingston.

Miss Eleanor West spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Mrs Costigan has gone to St. Johns, N. B. to spend the balance of the winter.

Mrs R. W. Aylsworth, Odessa, spent the past week with friends in Ottawa.

Miss Maria Hough, Greina, is visiting her brother in St. Catherines.

Mr and Mrs O. Martin, Govan, Sask., are guests of his mother, Mrs Sidney Martin, Palace Road.

Mr and Mrs W. L. Roche returned on Monday from their wedding trip to New York and Washington.

Mr and Mrs George Sharp, Hay Bay, have gone to Munston, Sask., to visit their son, who with his family are all sick with the 'Flu.'

Mr Ortor Robinson returned on Wednesday from visiting Dr. and Mrs Harold Ward in New York.

Mr J. Cuthill has returned from New York bringing home with him a fine German greyhound.

Mr Edward Phippen has purchased the residence he occupies from the Waller Estate.

Mr Robt Milling is here from California visiting relatives.

Mr and Mrs Fred Haggerty have returned from spending several weeks in Brockville and Ottawa.

Mrs F. H. Carson was down from Toronto a few days this week.

Mrs A. F. D. Lace, Toronto, is visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs R. A. Leonard.

Miss Ena Davis, Hamilton, is the guest of Misses Leah and Helen Vanalstine.

Mrs. M. A. Duffett, Adolphustown, left last week to spend the winter at Westmont, Que.

Mrs. John Charles, of Yarker, spent a few days this week with Mrs. T. J. Pollard.

Chief Barrett is attending as a delegate the sessions of the Dominion Social Congress held this week in the Guild Hall at Toronto.

Mrs. Chas. A. Walters and two children are spending the month of January with her mother and other relatives in Toronto.

Mrs. Jas. Fitzpatrick received a cable on Monday that Mr. Chas. Fitzpatrick is on his way home from England.

Mr. R. A. Port, of Shannonville, spent the week-end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert W. Gallagher.

Mr George Grange was here from Ottawa a few days this week.

Miss Anita Gallagher, of Dorland, spent a few days last week at the home of Mrs. Dayton Milligan, Shannonville.

Mrs. H. B. Demorest has returned from spending several weeks in Syracuse, N.Y.

Miss Verna Shannon left on Thursday for Saskatoon, Sask. On the way she will visit friends in Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Stoney Mountain.

Mr. Hartley Lapum had the misfortune to break his arm in cranking his car on Thursday of last week.

Miss Anglea O'Gorman has returned to her home in Montreal after being the guest of Mr. and Mrs E. L. Bedore.

Miss Caroline Perry left on Monday to resume her duties at the Public Hospital, Smith Falls, after a three week's vacation.

Mr H. C. Garratt is acting as relieving agent at Sydenham for a few weeks.

Mr G. B. Curran is attending the winter fair at Ottawa.

Miss Kathleen Hunter and Miss Minnie Rankin are spending the week with friends in Toronto.

Miss Minnie Mills of J. L. Boyes & Son's staff was taken to Kingston Hospital on Monday to undergo an operation for appendicitis.

Mr and Mrs Bruce Wagar and family who have been the guests of her parents, Mr and Mrs R. J. Smith, South Napanee, left on Monday for their home in Kelfield, Sask.

—o—

BIRTHS

Dean—At Napanee at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kelly, South Napanee, on Sunday, December 29th, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dean, of Driver, Sask., a son.

—o—

MARRIAGES

Deroche - Asselstine.—At Ottawa, Ont., on January 1st, 1919, by Rev. Dr. Aiken, Helen Aylsworth Asselstine, Coniston, of the late Benjamin Asselstine, of Kingston, to William Paschal Deroche, of Napanee, Ont.

Humbell—Bott—The wedding was celebrated quietly at the parsonage of the Gerrard Street Methodist Church, Toronto, of Mrs. Phoebe Clarisse Bott, widow of the late Dr. Harry Bott, of Napanee, Ont., to Mr. William Thomas Rumbell, of Toronto. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. Philip Bruce, B.D., an old friend of the family. A little later the newly married couple will reside at 369 Sackville St.

—o—

DEATHS

Bradshaw—At Richmond, on Thursday, January 9th, 1919, Amelia Bradshaw, aged 66 years 4 months, 3 days.

Burgess—At Ernestown, on Friday, January 10th, 1919, Mrs Burgess, aged 65 years, 11 months.

Furrs.—At Ernestown on Monday, Jany. 13th, 1919, James Furrs, aged 65 years.

Patterson—At Coniston, Ont., on Monday, January 6th, 1919, Robert Percy Patterson, formerly of Newburgh, aged 28 years and 6 months.

—o—

Wallace's Rat Strychnine for rats and mice—kills and mummifies remains—sold only at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

READ THE FOLLOWING WONDERFUL LIST OF BARGAINS

REAL MONEY WILL BE SAVED ON EVERY SALE ITEM WHICH YOU BUY

This opportunity we are offering you is an appreciation of the splendid business you have given us during the past years. We pledge all our resources for continued and better service to you in the future. We firmly believe we have served our customers advantageously through the past, and we will continue to do so.

Advantages that will Appeal to any Shopper

Before the war we always held large Mid-Season Sales, but during the war we had to adopt new business policies. Our last year's business closed at 10 o'clock Saturday night, Jan. 4th. Our 1919 policies are now shaped and we have decided to let go many thousands of dollars worth of merchandise at greatly reduced prices. Wholesalers and manufacturers say we are foolish, that prices are and will be much higher than those on which our regular prices are based. But we feel we owe it to you.

Men's and Boys' Clothing Department

Watch for the Red "R" Ticket

Sale Commences January 21st

A few of our Valuable Inducements for your consideration

23 Youths Suits—first long pants—half belt, pinch back

Sizes 32, 33, 34 and 35 only.

Eight regular $10.00 Suits, Red "R" Price	$ 6.65
Six regular $12.50 Suits, Red "R" Price	8.35
Five regular $13.50 Suits, Red "R" Price	9.25
Three regular $20.00 Suits, Red "R" Price	13.35
Two regular $17.50 Suits, Red "R" Price	11.65
Two regular $22.50 Suits, Red "R" Price	15.00
Two regular $15.00 Suits, Red "R" Price	10.00

35 Men's Suits, regular $20.00, Red "R" Price $17.50

Sizes 2-34, 3-35, 5-36, 4-37, 7-38, 7-39, 2-40, 3-42, 2-44

61 Men's Suits priced as follows:

35 regular $20.00 Suits, Red "R" Price	$ 15.00
14 regular $25.00 Suits, Red "R" Price	18.75
5 regular $21.50 Suits, Red "R" Price	16.35
5 regular $22.50 Suits, Red "R" Price	16.90
4 regular $26.50 Suits, Red "R" Price	19.85

Men's Blue Serge Suits

7 regular $20.00 Suits, Red "R" Price	$ 18.00
10 regular $25.00 Suits, Red "R" Price	22.50
14 regular $27.50 Suits, Red "R" Price	24.75
16 regular $28.50 Suits, Red "R" Price	25.65
15 regular $30.00 Suits, Red "R" Price	27.00

Men's Heavy Warm Ulsters—Reduced.

13 regular $20.00 Ulsters, Red "R" Price	$ 18.00
8 regular $22.50 Ulsters, Red "R" Price	20.25
14 regular $25.00 Ulsters, Red "R" Price	22.50
3 regular $27.50 Ulsters, Red "R" Price	24.75
9 regular $28.50 Ulsters, Red "R" Price	25.65
6 regular $30.00 Ulsters, Red "R" Price	27.00
2 regular $35.00 Ulsters, Red "R" Price	31.50
1 regular $37.50 Ulster, Red "R" Price	33.75

The above are as splendid a bunch of honest material, well made Ulsters as we have ever had.

27 Boys' Odd Lines Overcoats.

Sizes 28 to 35.

4 regular $7.50 Coats, Red "R" Price	$ 5.00
5 regular $8.50 Coats, Red "R" Price	5.65
7 regular $10.00 Coats, Red "R" Price	6.65
7 regular $12.50 Coats, Red "R" Price	8.35
2 regular $13.50 Coats, Red "R" Price	9.00
1 regular $15.00 Coat, Red "R" Price	10.00

All other Boys' Overcoats reduced 10 per cent.

Children's Overcoats

2 regular $6.00 Overcoats, Red "R" Price	$ 5.50
13 regular $7.50 Overcoats, Red "R" Price	6.00
5 regular $10.00 Overcoats, Red "R" Price	8.00
7 regular $12.50 Overcoats, Red "R" Price	10.00
10 regular $5.00 to $6.90 Overcoats, Red "R" Price	4.95

22 Pairs Heavy Grey Etoffe Pants, regular $4.00—Red "R" Price $3.29.

40 Pairs Striped Tweed Pants, regular $2.50, Red "R" Price $2.00

3 Men's Fur Collared $27.50 Overcoats for $25.00.
3 Men's Fur Collared $35.00 Overcoats for $25.00.
2 Men's Fur Lined, Otter Collared $7.50 Overcoat for $50.00.
7 Men's Rat Lined, Otter Collared, A No. 1 Coats, worth $125.00 our regular price $95.00, Red "R" Price $89.00.

Mens' Furnishing Bargains

The Season's Greatest Opportunity for Men

5 dozen Khaki Wool Gloves, reg. 50c. for 25c. a pair.
2 dozen "Jaeger" Wool Gloves, reg. $2.00 for $1.49 a pair.
2 dozen Brown or Grey Kersey Gloves, reg. $1.00 for 69c. pair.
2½ dozen Men's Lined Buckskin Gloves, reg. $2 for $1.50 pair.
9 dozen Men's Heavy Ribbed Union Underwear, reg $1.25 for 89c
8 dozen Stanfield's extra fine ribbed Underwear, regular $3.75 for $2.89.
3 dozen Men's Fine Shirts, some attached cuffs, more soft double cuffs, regular $1.00 and $1.25, for 79c.
5 dozen Stanfield's (Dark Grey) Truro Knit Underwear, heavy ribbed, regular $2.00, for $1.59

All Winter Caps reduced.

One lot Boys' and Girls' Touques, regular 50c. and 75c. for 35c. each.

4 dozen Men's Heavy Black and White $1.50 Shirts for $1.25.
5 dozen Men's Heavy Blue Chambray $1.50 Shirts, for $1.25.
3 dozen Men's Heavy Grey Chambray $1.25 Shirts, for $1.00.
1½ dozen Men's Heavy Striped Union $1.50 Shirts, for $1.25.

8 dozen Men's White Linen Collars, lines that are not being made now, **10c. each.**
4 doz. Men's Khaki Union 40c. Sox, Red "R" Price **3 pairs for $1.00**
10 dozen Men's Mottled Grey Union 35c. Sox, Red "R" Price **25c. a pair.**
Men's Brushed Wool $2.00 Scarfs, Red "R" Price **$1.50.**
Men's Plushed Wool $1.50 Scarfs, Red "R" Price **$1.00.**
Men's Knitted Accordeon $2.25 Scarfs, Red "R" Price **$2.00.**
Men's "Hanson" 4½ lb. all wool Sox, now 90c a pair—**Our special price 69c a pair.**
Men's "Hanson" 4½ lb. all wool Sox worth 90c a pair, **Our special price 79c a pair.**

BARGAINS IN BOYS' SHORT PANT SUITS

In Boys' Short Pant Suits we have purchased ahead of the big increase in prices so that now we are in a most satisfactory position. We have Suits at $5.00 that are better than we could buy now to sell at $8.50; and $7.50 Suits that are better than those we could buy now to sell you at $10.00. It is a pretty poor looking Boys' Suit that can be made now to sell you at less than $12.50. Our splendid range now consists of the following:

35 Suits to sell at	$5.00 each
74 Suits to sell at	10.00 each
And a few high class lines to sell at	
55 Suits to sell at	$7.50 each
55 Suits to sell at	12.50 each
	$15.00, $16.45 and $17.50

BARGAINS IN OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

Black and Colored Silks and Satins

3 pieces Colored Shantung, 32 inches wide, reg. $1.25, Red "R" price 69c.
4 pieces Foulard and Taffeta, 36 inches wide, reg. $1.75, Red "R" Price 89c.
Colored Duchesse and Fancy Taffeta, 36 inches wide, reg. $2.00 and $2.50, Red "R" Price $1.69.
Taffeta and Paillette Silk, 19 inches wide, reg. 85c., Red "R" Price 49c.
Black Paillette Silk, 36 inches wide, reg. $2.25, Red "R" Price $1.89.
Black Habutai Silk, 36 inches wide reg. $1.50, Red "R" Price 98c.
White Habutai Silk, 36 inches wide, reg. $1.25, Red "R" Price 89c.
Colored Taffeta, 19 inches wide, reg. 75c., Red "R" Price 38c.
Colored Paillette, 19 inches wide, reg. 75c., Red "R" Price 42c.

Ostrich Feather Ruffs

6 only—Black, White and Black—$3.00 ..... to clear $2.00 each

Corded Velvets

The material for children's wear—separate Skirts, Coats, Etc.—navy, hague blue, green, old rose, grey . . **$1.00 and $1.25 for 69c**

Table of Braid Trimming, Applique, and Bandings

This lot will be in bunches, running from 3 to 20 yards
..... **Your choice for 25c each**

Domes, Pearl Buttons, Tapes, Shields, Etc.

7 cards Pearl Buttons, assorted sizes, for **25c.**
White Twilled Tape, **1c. yard.**
Shields (No. 2 only) 25c. and 30c., for **15c.**
Hooks and Eyes, **2c. Card.**
Domes, Fasteners, **4c. Card.**
Odd shades Sewing Silk, **4c. Spool.**

Black and Colored Dress Goods

BLACK

All Wool Voile, 42 inches wide, $2.00, Red "R" Price $1.49.
All Wool Voile, 42 inches wide, $1.50, Red "R" Price 98c
All Wool Voile, 42 inches wide, $2.50, Red "R" Price $1.89.
Bedford Cord, 42 inches wide, $2.00, Red "R" Price $1.49.
Jersey Crepe all wool, 42 inches wide, $2.25, Red "R" Price $1.69.
Jersey Crepe all wool, $2.50, Red "R" Price $1.89.
All Wool Newton Serge, $3.00, Red "R" Price $2.39.
All Wool Serge, 54 inches wide, $3.50, Red "R" Price $2.89.
All Wool Cheviot, 54 inches wide, $2.00, Red "R" Price $1.39.
All Wool Satin Cloth, 44 inches wide, $2.50, Red "R" Price $1.89.
All Wool Serge, 44 inches wide, $2.00, Red "R" Price $1.39.

COLORED

Navy Diagonal, 40 inches wide, $2.50, Red "R" Price $1.79.
Navy Basket Weave, 54 inches wide, all wool, $2.50, Red "R" Price $1.79.
Hague Blue, 54 inches wide, $2.50, Red "R" Price $1.69.
3 pieces Striped Lustre, 38 inches wide 75c., Red "R" Price 59c. yard.
Navy Roxanna, 36 inches wide, $2.00, Red "R" Price $1.39.
Black and White Checks, 48 inches wide, $1.00, Red "R" Price 59 cents.
Green Diagonal, 54 inches wide, $2.50, Red "R" Price $1.58.
Grey Diagonal, 54 inches wide, $2.50, Red "R" Price $1.59.

Coatings

1 piece Wool Plaid, in red and black, 54 inches wide, $2.50, Red "R" Price $1.69.
1 piece Tan Khop Cloth, all wool, 54 inches wide, $2.50 Red "R" Price $1.69.
1 piece Red Blanket Cloth, all wool, 54 inches wide, $2.50, Red "R" Price $1.69.
1 piece Green Tweed, Union, 54 inches wide, $2.50, Red "R" $1.59.
1 piece Grey Curl, wool, 54 inches wide, $2.50, Red "R" Price $1.69.

Ribbons

A few pieces Satin Duchesse Ribbon—just what you need for the children's hair bows—50c. ..... **to clear 29c.**

Quality, Service Value

THE ROBINSON CO., LIMITED

Store closes at 5.30 p.m. except Saturday,